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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count Factbook details county and statewide trends in the well-being of Oklahoma's children. The statistical portrait is based on eight indicators of child well-being: (1) low birth weight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) births to young teens; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) child and teen death; (6) child poverty; (7) high school dropouts; and (8) juvenile violent crime arrests. Statewide findings, presented in the Factbook's overview, indicate that five of the eight benchmarks (low birth weight infants, child abuse and neglect, child poverty, high school dropouts, and juvenile violent crime arrests) worsened compared to data from a decade or more ago. Three benchmarks (infant mortality, births to young teens, and child death) improved over the comparable decade-old data. The Factbook presents current statewide and county data for each of the benchmarks. Each benchmark is defined, state and county trends are presented, and racial differences are indicated. The bulk of the Factbook is comprised of county profiles in which data for each of the indicators are presented graphically. Tables of county data for each indicator, methodology and sources, and a directory of Kids Count Leaders conclude the Factbook. (SD)

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OKLAHOMA
kids
count

factbook 199

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3

A Day in the Lives of Children in Oklahoma

Every day in Oklahoma…

127 babies are born
8 of the babies are born to children (mothers under age 18)
48 of the babies are born without receiving adequate prenatal care
9 of the babies are born too small

Every day in Oklahoma…

133 incidents of child abuse and/or neglect are investigated
37 incidents are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect

Every day in Oklahoma…

26 children drop out of school without graduating

Every day in Oklahoma…

89 children are arrested for a crime
3 of those are arrested for a violent crime

Every day in Oklahoma…

226,841 children live in poverty (1 of every 4)
20 more children join them in poverty

Every day in Oklahoma…

1 infant dies before his or her first birthday

Every day in Oklahoma…

1 child or teen dies

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership funded by

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1999 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook

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Sources for the data used in this book, which are listed in the Methodology & Sources section, remain the final authority regarding the quality and meaning of the data.

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Resources & Factbook Features

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leadership

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leaders are trained in the areas of legislative and grass roots advocacy, communicating children's issues and community organizing. KIDS COUNT Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings. A directory of KIDS COUNT Leaders begins on page 88.

KIDS COUNT Leaders are chosen annually through an application process. To receive an application *call* 405-236-5437.

Child Watch Visitation

The Child Watch Visitation program is designed to create a climate of change for children and youth by creating a sense of urgency and compelling participants to act. During a Child Watch Tour, participants see first hand the problems that Oklahoma's children and youth face. This visitation program has been highly effective in strengthening the voice for children in Oklahoma and other states.

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT can provide training and technical assistance for conducting a Child Watch Tour in your community.

Annual Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook

A publication which reports on the well-being of children and youth in Oklahoma. ***For additional copies, contact:*** **Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership C/O Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy, 420 NW 13th Street, Suite 101 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103** ***phone:*** **405-236-KIDS (5437)** ***fax:*** **405-236-KIDX (5439)** ***internet:*** **http://www.oica.org**

Internet Access

Data from the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook '99 is included on the website for the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy at http://www.oica.org.

National KIDS COUNT Databook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children, youth and families in the United States. Also available is a special report entitled *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends.* The publications are free and available through: **The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, 1-410-547-6600.**

Features of the 1999 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook

Statements of Impact on Oklahoma
There are brief statements highlighted on each of the eight benchmark topic pages (pages 12 - 27). The statements are designed to 1) link the eight indicators by highlighting common causes and solutions, 2) emphasize the impact these issues have on children, families and communities in Oklahoma, and 3) facilitate the sharing of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT data. The statements have been written to be useful in grantwriting, public speaking, communicating with the media and other opportunities in which the scope and severity of these issues needs to be clearly conveyed.

Interpreting the Data
An instructive section, located on page 6, has been included in this publication to assist in understanding and using the data.

Key to Using County Benchmark Tables
There is a guide to direct the reader to the various types of data information located on the County Benchmark Tables. The Key can be found on page 29, at the beginning of the County Benchmark section. Several types of data information are available for each benchmark: numbers, average annual numbers, county and state rates, percentage change between years, base and recent data and county rankings.

Interpreting the Data

Understand What is Being Measured

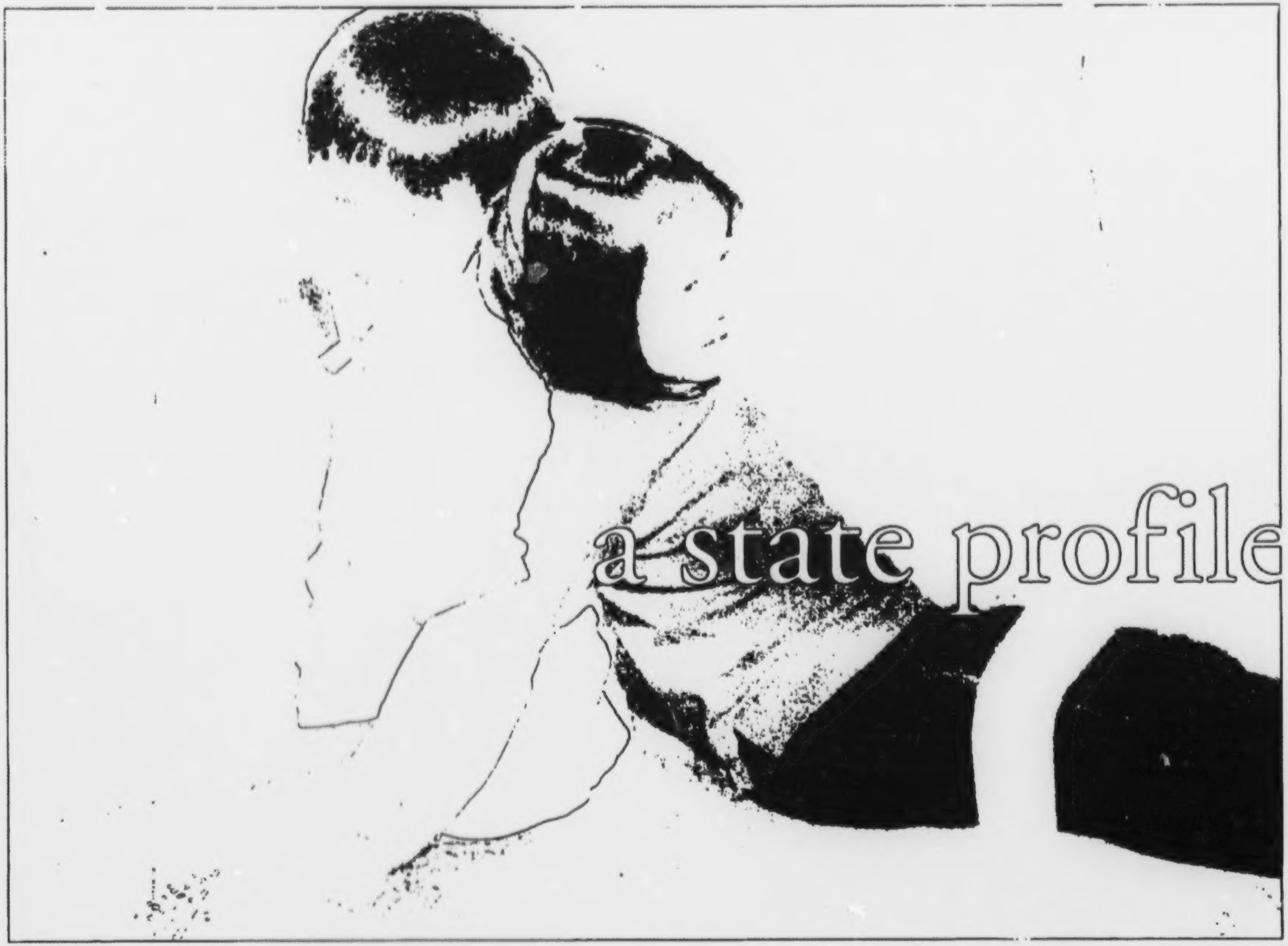
It is important to understand what is being measured and how. Several types of data information are available for each benchmark: numbers, average annual numbers, county and state rates, percentage change between years, base and recent data, and county rankings. A "key" directing the reader to the various types of data information is presented at the beginning of the County Benchmarks section (page 29). The Methodology and Sources (page 82) details what each benchmark means, what data is included and where it is from.

Beware of Small Numbers

County populations vary significantly. Such variations should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (e.g., child deaths, arrests for violent crimes) which can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year without reflecting real change. For this reason, many benchmarks use multiple year averages to improve the reliability of rate comparisons. Low rates may appear in counties with large populations. Relying solely on rates, without considering the numbers involved, may result in overlooking locations which have large numbers of suffering children.

Remember the Uses and Limits of Data

Benchmarks provide important baseline information. Effective use of benchmarks requires them to be understood in a broad context. They provide one way to look at how children are doing in a county or state. Benchmarks can provide the starting place to initiate dialogue with others who share your interest. There are many important perspectives required to piece together a complete picture. Collect additional data and viewpoints to flesh out the most useful view of child well-being in your own area.



a state profile

Overview & Findings

Oklahoma's people remain her strength and promise. One in four (26.5%) Oklahomans are children.

Today, almost eight hundred eighty thousand (878,305) children live, play and go to school in Oklahoma communities.

Tomorrow their ideas and dreams will frame yours. They will have your job, your responsibilities. They will run the businesses and be the workers. One will be your grocer, one your pharmacist. One will be your neighborhood cop, one your child's doctor. Tomorrow they will be the teachers. One will marry your child. Today's children will be tomorrow's policy makers and voters. One will be Governor. They will decide if your grandchildren are safe, healthy and happy.

Today, thousands of Oklahoma children are safe, healthy and happy. Thousands are not. Some will overcome the challenges depicted in these pages. Others will fail.

There is not one child to waste. The problems are complex, but not without promising solutions.

Community understanding, ***combined with action,*** will improve the well-being of today's children and secure a safe, healthy and happy future for tomorrow's children.

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership, a project of Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA), uses key strategies to achieve its goal. *First,* KIDS COUNT "counts kids," providing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of Oklahoma's children and youth. *Second,* KIDS COUNT cultivates leadership on behalf of children and youth, giving

Oklahoma

Number of Children (1997): 878,305

Children are 26.5% of the state population

Indicator	Base Data	–	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Recent Number
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1983-87	-4.3%				6.9% of live births 1992-96	3,191 average annual 1992-96
Infant Mortality	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87				18.1%	8.5/1000 live births 1992-96	393 average annual 1992-96
Births to Young Teens	42.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				9.2%	38.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	2,774 average annual 1994-96
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-82.3%				15.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	13,627 confirmed FY 1997
Child Deaths	45.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				25.7%	33.5/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	226 average annual 1992-96
Child Poverty	15.7% of all children 1980	-61.6%				25.4% of all children 1993 revised	226,841 children living in poverty 1993 revised
High School Dropouts	5.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-1.7%				5.6% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	11,673 all grades 1996-97 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	172.4/100,000 youth 10-17, 1980	-64.5%				283.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	1,171 arrests 1997

voice to their needs at the local level. *Third,* KIDS COUNT communicates the needs of children and youth, using extensive public awareness activities.

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook uses benchmarks to profile the status of children and youth in our state. Benchmarks are quantifiable measures that, when taken together, help determine child, family and community well-being. The eight benchmarks in the 1999 KIDS COUNT Factbook are **low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to young teens, child abuse & neglect, child death, child poverty, high school dropouts** and **juvenile violent crime arrests**. This book, the fifth annual Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook, shows the interrelatedness of these benchmarks and how they impact each other.

From an established baseline, OICA is tracking progress, or the lack of progress, for each benchmark over time. Progress requires action. Progress requires using all of this information — and more — to make good decisions about state and community budgets and programs that affect children and youth. Effective programs and policies work together with strong communities and families to improve the benchmarks. A benchmark is not just a collection of numbers; each individual number has a face, a family, and a future.

The 1999 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook reveals that five of the eight benchmarks tracked *worsened* when compared to data from a decade or more ago:

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse & neglect
Child poverty
High school dropouts
Juvenile violent crime arrests

Three benchmarks *improved* over the comparable decade-old data:

Infant mortality
Births to young teens
Child death

Oklahoma Institute For
CHILD
ADVOCACY

The goal of the
Oklahoma Institute for
Child Advocacy (OICA)
is to improve life for Oklahoma's
children. OICA believes that:

- All children deserve to be free from hunger and preventable disease and to receive regular health care.
- All children deserve an education that prepares them to meet the future and inspires them to achieve their potential.
- All children deserve to grow up free from abuse, violence, and the devastation of alcohol and other drugs.
- All children deserve a secure future and to grow up in an economically stable family.

Oklahoma's Economic Distress Clusters

For the third year, the 1999 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook divides Oklahoma's 77 counties into five clusters with similar conditions based on four economic factors:

Child Poverty Rates (1993 Census Estimates, revised)—the best measure of the presence of very poor children in a community

Per Capita Personal Income (1996)—the most current measure of income levels of people in a community

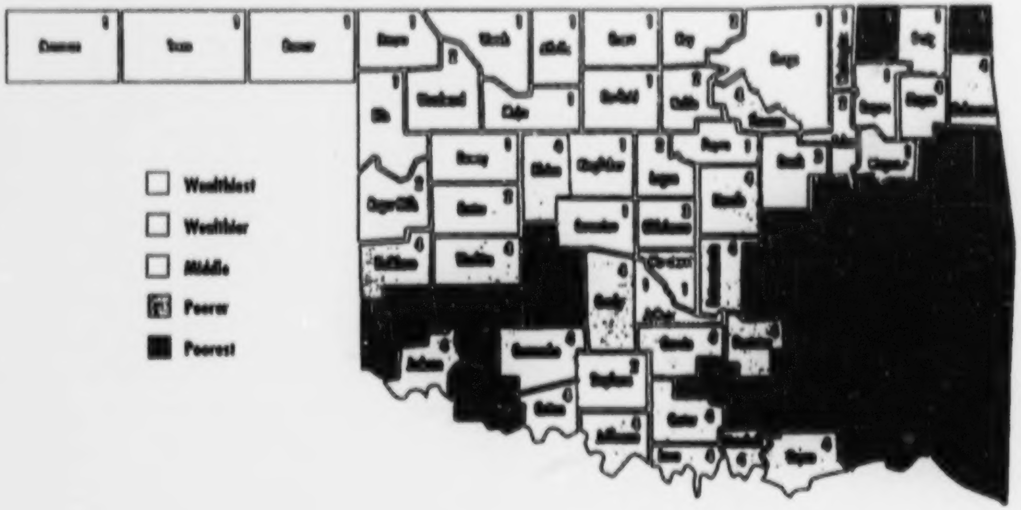
Percent of Children Receiving Public Assistance (FY 1997)—the most current measure of children required to survive on inadequate resources

Unemployment Rates (1997)—the best measure of people's ability to improve economic conditions through work

Taken together, these factors provide a comprehensive picture of a county's economic status in a manner which can be ranked, grouped into clusters, updated and tracked from year to year. Each county is ranked on each of the four factors. The four individual county rankings are combined into a *Deprivation Index* in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. Each county was ranked again according to its *Deprivation Index* and grouped into one of five economic clusters: wealthiest, wealthier, middle, poorer or poorest. Each cluster is composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

These five clusters continue to illustrate the diverse economic environments in which Oklahoma children live. When compared to the prior year investigated, fewer Oklahoma counties moved from one cluster to another. There was very little change among the very wealthy and the very poor. Oklahoma's wealthiest counties remain primarily concentrated in the northwestern corner of the state. The poorest counties remain primarily concentrated in the southeastern corner with substantial numbers found in the southwest.

Similar to past years, the profiles of the five clusters reveal clear patterns in Oklahoma's economic landscape. Children in Oklahoma's 27 poorest counties are twice as likely to be poor and twice as likely to be on welfare than children in the state's 21 wealthiest counties. Incomes are the lowest, unemployment rates are the worst, and economic distress is entrenched in these poorest counties.



The cluster of Oklahoma's 27 *poorest* counties has the worst indicators in four of the eight benchmark areas investigated by Oklahoma KIDS COUNT. Taken together these counties have the highest rates of births to young teens, child abuse & neglect confirmations, child death and child poverty.

The cluster of Oklahoma's 21 *wealthiest* counties has the best indicators in seven of the eight benchmark areas investigated by Oklahoma KIDS COUNT. Taken together these counties have the lowest rates of low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to young teens, child death, high school dropouts, child poverty and juvenile violent crime arrests.

Comparing Profiles *Oklahoma Economic Clusters*

	State of Oklahoma	Number 1 - Wealthiest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Population (1997)	3,317,091	733,823	716,245	696,517	583,134	587,372
Child Population (1997)	878,305	196,725	187,796	183,500	156,118	154,166
Number of Poor Children (1993 Revised)	226,841	33,738	45,923	38,380	43,009	53,827
Percent of Children Living in Poverty (1993 Revised)	25.4%	17.1%	24.5%	27.4%	27.5%	34.9%
Number of Children Receiving Public Assistance (FY1997)	62,599	6,691	11,569	17,988	11,999	14,352
Percent of Children Receiving Public Assistance (FY1997)	7.1%	3.4%	6.2%	9.8%	7.7%	9.3%
Per Capita Income (1996)	$19,574	$18,773	$24,022	$22,065	$16,624	$15,158
Unemployment Rate (1997)	4.1	2.8	3.7	3.6	4.7	7.0
Percent of Low Birthweight Babies (1992-1996)	6.9%	6.0%	6.9%	7.7%	7.0%	6.7%
Rate of Infant Mortality (1992-1996)	8.5 per 1,000 births	6.5 per 1,000 births	9.2 per 1,000 births	9.4 per 1,000 births	8.6 per 1,000 births	8.3 per 1,000 births
Rate of Births to Teen Girls ages 15 through 17 (1992-1996)	38.3 per 1,000 teen girls	25.9 per 1,000 teen girls	39.3 per 1,000 teen girls	43.7 per 1,000 teen girls	38.5 per 1,000 teen girls	46.0 per 1,000 teen girls
Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect Confirmations (FY1997)	15.5 per 1,000 children	12.9 per 1,000 children	12.1 per 1,000 children	14.8 per 1,000 children	18.0 per 1,000 children	20.5 per 1,000 children
Death Rate among Children ages 1 through 14 (1992-1996)	33.5 per 100,000 children	26.7 per 100,000 children	30.3 per 100,000 children	36.3 per 100,000 children	37.0 per 100,000 children	38.7 per 100,000 children
High School Dropout Rate (School year 1996-1997)	5.6%	4.8%	5.9%	7.6%	4.8%	5.2%
Violent Crime Arrests of Children ages 10 through 17 (1997)	283.7 per 100,000 children	124.9 per 100,000 children	504.3 per 100,000 children	417.7 per 100,000 children	202.7 per 100,000 children	170.6 per 100,000 children

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Low Birthweight Infants

Each year nearly thirty-two hundred Oklahoma babies (3,191 annual average) are born too small (weighing less than 5½ pounds).

A disquieting number of these low-weight infants (526 annual average) are born very, very tiny (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces).

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small slowly and steadily continued to worsen (increasing from 6.8% to 6.9% of all births), with comparable rates also worsening during the year in most (46 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

This trend has continued for years. A higher proportion of Oklahoma babies (6.9% of all births) are born too small today as compared to the population born in the mid-1980s (6.5% of all births), with such rates also worsening in the majority (46 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The rates of low birthweight births in the majority of Oklahoma counties (41 of 77) were worse than the average county rate (6.5% of all county births). The highest and worst low birthweight rate (9.5% of all county births) continues to be found in Choctaw County; the lowest and best (3.1% of all county births) is in Harper County during this most recent period.

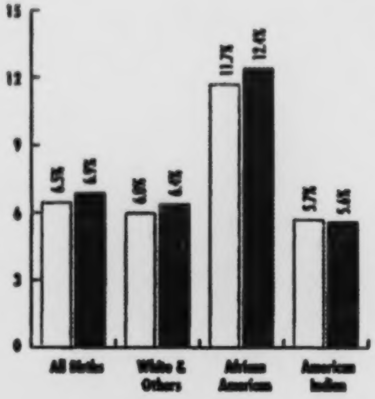
The low birthweight rate for Black infants (12.4% of all Black births) nearly doubles the rate for White infants (6.4% of all White births). The best low birthweight rate and trend is recorded for American Indian infants (5.6% of all American Indian births).

While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, less than two-thirds (62.0%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who received the recommended level of prenatal care.

Ranking in the top half of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of low birthweight infants is good relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's national rank improved from 23rd to 21st during the most recent year (1995) measured.

Impact on Oklahoma

- *Low birthweight kills Oklahoma babies.* Almost 60 percent of the infant deaths each year result directly from low birthweight. In Oklahoma, seven out of 10 infants who die in the first month of life are low-weight babies.
- *Low birthweight hurts Oklahoma babies and limits their futures.* Of those who live, one in four will experience serious health and developmental problems — dyslexia, hyperactivity, blindness, deafness, chronic respiratory problems, mental retardation, mental illness, cerebral palsy, or others.

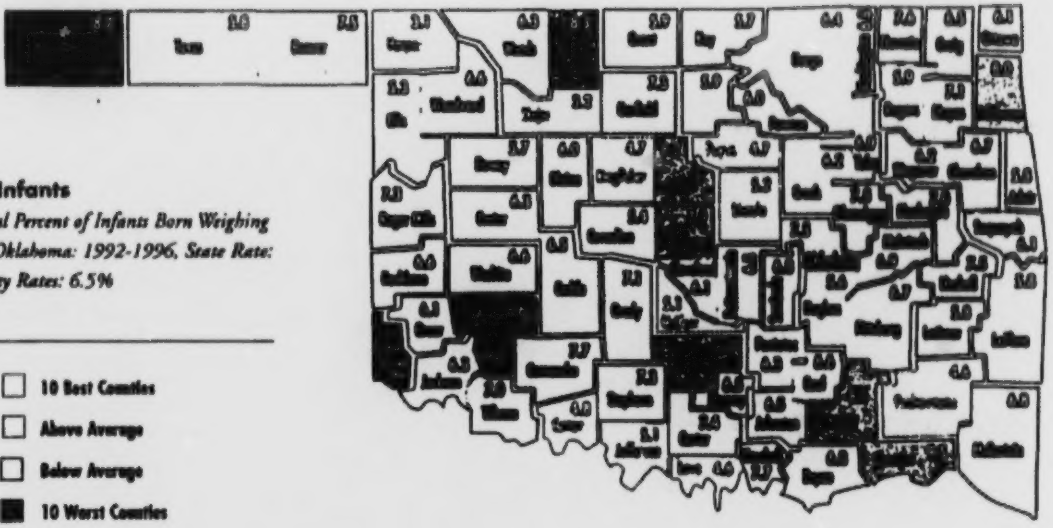


Babies Weighing Under 5½ Pounds
Average Annual Percent of All Babies, By Race, Oklahoma 1983-87 & 1992-96

☐ 1983-87
■ 1992-96

- *The lower the birthweight, the greater the harm.* Twenty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies experience cerebral palsy or other forms of brain injury. Fifty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies later enroll in special education.

- *Risk factors.* Infants are at risk of being born too small if their mothers are poor, are adolescents, smoke during pregnancy, drink alcohol or take drugs during pregnancy, or fail to receive adequate prenatal care.



Low Birthweight Infants

Five-Year Average Annual Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less Than 5½ Pounds; Oklahoma: 1992-1996, State Rate: 6.9%, Average of County Rates: 6.5%

Forty-three percent (1,371 per year) of the infants weighing less than 5½ pounds at birth were born to mothers who live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for just under forty percent (39.8%) of Oklahoma's births.

☐ **10 Best Counties**
☐ **Above Average**
☐ **Below Average**
■ **10 Worst Counties**

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Infant Mortality

Each year nearly four hundred babies born in Oklahoma (393 annual average) do not live to see their first birthday.

On the average at least one Oklahoma infant dies every day.

Although Oklahoma's rate of infants who die in their first year of life decreased (8.7 to 8.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) during this past year, rates worsened in nearly half (37 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The decline in infant death rates has continued for years. Today, proportionately fewer Oklahoma babies (8.5 per 1,000 live births) die in their first year of life than did in the mid-1980s (10.4 per 1,000 live births), with such rates also improving in the large majority (55 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

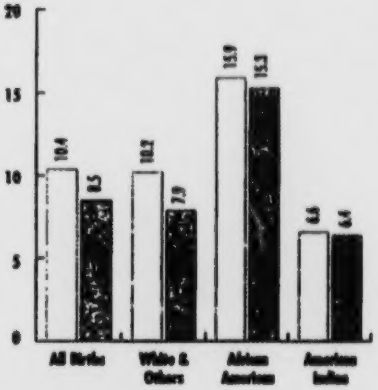
The rates of infant death in a majority of Oklahoma counties (42 of 77) were better than the average county rate (8.3 per 1,000 live births). During this most recent period, the highest and worst infant death rate (18.0 per 1,000 live births) is found in Haskell County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 1,000 live births) is in Major County.

The death rate for African American infants (15.3 per 1,000 African American births) is almost twice as high as the rate for White infants (8.1 per 1,000 White births). The best death rate is recorded for American Indian infants (6.4 per 1,000 American Indian births).

Ranking in the bottom half of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of infant death is only fair relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's national rank remained at 36th during the most recent year (1995) measured.

Impact on Oklahoma

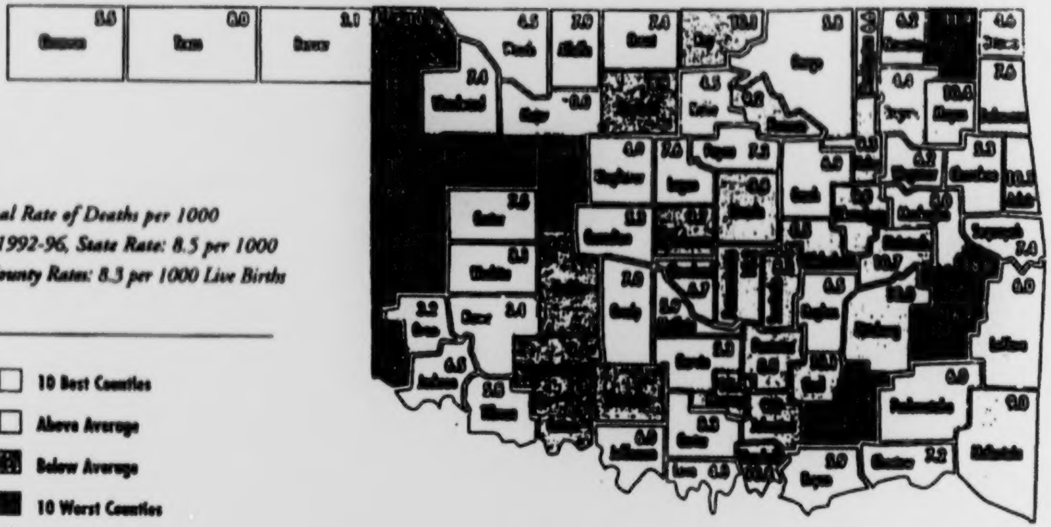
- *Unforgiving circumstances prematurely terminate the lives of defenseless Oklahoma infants.* Causes of death range from birth complications and birth defects to poverty and inadequate living conditions to abuse and inadequate care to accidents and infections.
- *The infant mortality rate is an indicator of a community's overall quality of life.* The rate reflects the effectiveness of economic, social and health care interventions.



Infant Deaths
Average Annual Rate Per 1000 Births, By Race, Oklahoma 1983-87 & 1992-96

- *Low birthweight and infant mortality are related.* The infant mortality rate can be predicted with reasonable accuracy from the proportion of babies born very small.

- *Improving the outcomes.* Lowering infant mortality rates requires providing education, ensuring adequate nutrition, reducing teen births, providing appropriate health care, reducing poverty and changing behavior during pregnancy to reduce smoking, drinking and drug use.



Infant Mortality

Five-Year Average Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 Live Births; Oklahoma: 1992-96, State Rate: 8.5 per 1000 Live Births, Average of County Rates: 8.3 per 1000 Live Births

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Nearly half (175 per year or 44.5%) of the infant deaths occurred where mothers lived in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for just under forty percent (39.8%) of Oklahoma's births and are populated with just under forty percent (38.1%) of Oklahoma's infants.

☐ **10 Best Counties**

☐ **Above Average**

▨ **Below Average**

■ **10 Worst Counties**

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Births To Young Teens

In 1996, nearly eight thousand (7,842) babies were born to Oklahoma women under the age of twenty. Close to five thousand (4,939) of those babies were born to teen mothers ages 18 and 19. Nearly three thousand (2,903) Oklahoma school age girls (age 17 and under) had babies. One hundred forty-five of those school age girls were between eleven and fourteen years of age.

The rate of births to Oklahoma young teens continued to steadily decline (from 41.0 to 38.3 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) during the past year. Birth rates for that age group improved in a majority of Oklahoma counties (51 of 77) during the year.

The progress made in decreasing the high Oklahoma birth rate to young teens of the early 1980s (from 42.2 to 38.2 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) has been evident at the county level where such rates also improved in most (58 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period of time.

The rates of births to young teens in a majority of Oklahoma counties (41 of 77) were worse than the average county rate (36.1 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate (66.5 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is found in Tillman County; the lowest and best (5.4 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is in Grant County.

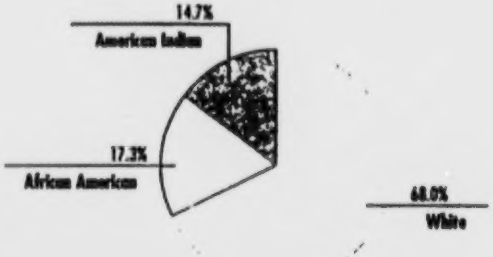
The large majority (67.4%, excluding Other) of Oklahoma's young teen mothers are White. However, while non-White teenage girls comprise only about one-fifth (21.6%) of the teenage girl population, they account for almost one-third (32.6%) of the teenage girls giving birth in Oklahoma.

On the average, every three hours an Oklahoma child (age 17 or younger) becomes a mother.

Oklahoma's teen childbearing rate was substantially above other states in 1980, but by 1996, the gap had narrowed. Even so, Oklahoma's young teen childbearing ranking relative to other states is poor, with two-thirds (33 states) having a teen (age 15 through 17) birth rate lower than Oklahoma during the most recent year (1996) measured.

Impact on Oklahoma

- *Disquieting trends.* More young people are having sex in their teens than ever before. A child's age at their first experience with sexual intercourse is becoming increasingly younger.
- *Teen mothers face bleak futures.* Each young mother is more likely to be poor, to be a victim of physical violence, to have another child before reaching adulthood, to drop out of school, to have unsteady employment, to be on public assistance at some point in her life, to be less skilled, and to experience marital instability compared to peers who delay childbearing until age twenty or later.
- *Sexual abuse plays a major role.* There is a direct link between child sexual abuse, early sexual activity and teen pregnancy. Most teen mothers indicate



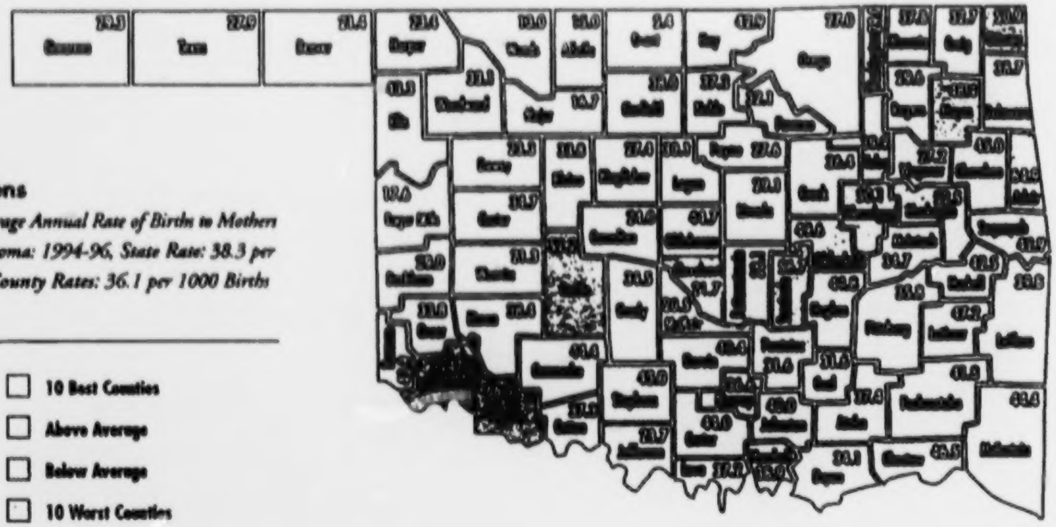
Births to Mothers
Ages 15-17
By Race, Oklahoma, 1994-96

their first sexual experience was non-consensual and occurred between the ages of nine and twelve.

- *The children born to teen mothers are the youngest victims.* These children are more likely to repeat the cycle of teen childbearing, to have lifelong developmental and health problems, to have lower cognitive functioning, to do poorly in school, and to exhibit problem behavior.
- *Teen childbearing is costly to Oklahoma taxpayers.* During the most recent year for which information is available (FY 95) Oklahoma spent $647,633,777 on public expenditures (AFDC, WIC, Food Stamps and Medicaid) to support families begun by teens. For every dollar Oklahoma spends on the consequences of teen childbearing, less than one-half of one cent is invested in the prevention of teen pregnancy.
- *Risk factors.* Poor literacy skills, poor progress in school, academic failure, drug use, and the loss of self-esteem are good predictors of early childbearing. Children who don't read well are at risk for early pregnancy.
- *Improving the outcomes.* Being connected with community, school and family decreases the risk of teen pregnancy and birth. School success, involvement in activities during non-school hours and opportunities to develop decision-making and problem-solving skills join to prevent premature pregnancy and birth. Having positive options, aspirations for the future and goals for education and training beyond high school help young women make good choices and avoid becoming teen mothers. Having healthy family communication and positive peer and adult role models decrease the likelihood that children will have children.

Births to Young Teens

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Rate of Births to Mothers Ages 15 through 17; Oklahoma: 1994-96, State Rate: 38.3 per 1000 Births, Average of County Rates: 36.1 per 1000 Births



Just over one third (1,013 per year or 36.5%) of the births to mothers ages 15 through 17 occurred to mothers living in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with about one third (33.1%) of the girls ages 15 through 17.

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Child Abuse & Neglect

During Fiscal Year 1997 (FY 97) more than fifty thousand (51,001) situations were called to the attention of Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) as possible abuse and/or neglect of one or more children.

This year DHS investigated and confirmed record-high numbers of those allegations. Close to fourteen thousand (13,627) of the more than forty-eight thousand (48,399) incidents investigated were found to be actual abuse and/or neglect.

In Oklahoma, approximately every thirty-eight minutes a child is a victim of confirmed abuse and/or neglect.

During this past year the rate of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma rose to an all-time high (moving from 13.4 to 15.5 confirmations per 1,000 children in the community), with comparable rates worsening in the large majority (51 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Today, Oklahoma's rate of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect (15.5 confirmations per 1,000 children) is close to double what it was in the mid-1980s (8.5 confirmations per 1,000 children). Such rates also worsened in the vast majority (65 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The rates of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect in the majority of Oklahoma counties (43 of 77) were better than the average county rate (17.2 confirmations per 1,000 children in the county). During this most recent period, the highest and worst proportion of children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (40.8 per 1,000) is again found in Garvin County; the lowest and best (2.0 per 1,000) is in Harmon County.

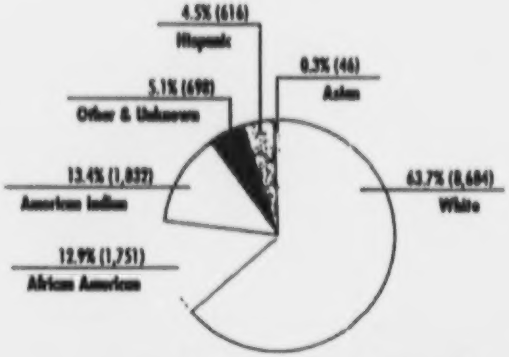
A total of forty-two Oklahoma children died from child abuse and/or neglect during FY 1997. Among the dead were twenty-three girls and nineteen boys of all races. One was a newborn; most were infants and toddlers. The dead also included school age children ranging from preschoolers to children old enough to be in high school. One should have been graduating instead of dying.

The large majority (63.7%) of confirmations of abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma involve children who are White. However, while non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.7%) of the child population, they account for nearly one-third (31.8%, excluding Hispanics) of the confirmed child abuse and/or neglect incidents. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A slightly lower proportion of confirmed abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma (4.5%) involved children counted as Hispanic.

Impact on Oklahoma

- *Child abuse and neglect kills Oklahoma children.* The number of Oklahoma abuse and neglect related deaths is increasing. Deaths from neglect are more common than deaths from abuse. Infants and toddlers account for about half of Oklahoma's child abuse and neglect deaths. Child abuse and neglect deaths of Oklahoma teenagers are on the rise.

- *Child abuse and neglect hurts Oklahoma children and limits their futures.* Half will suffer delay in their development or serious physical or emotional impairments. Attachment disorders are common. Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely



Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations
By Race of Child, Oklahoma, FY 1997

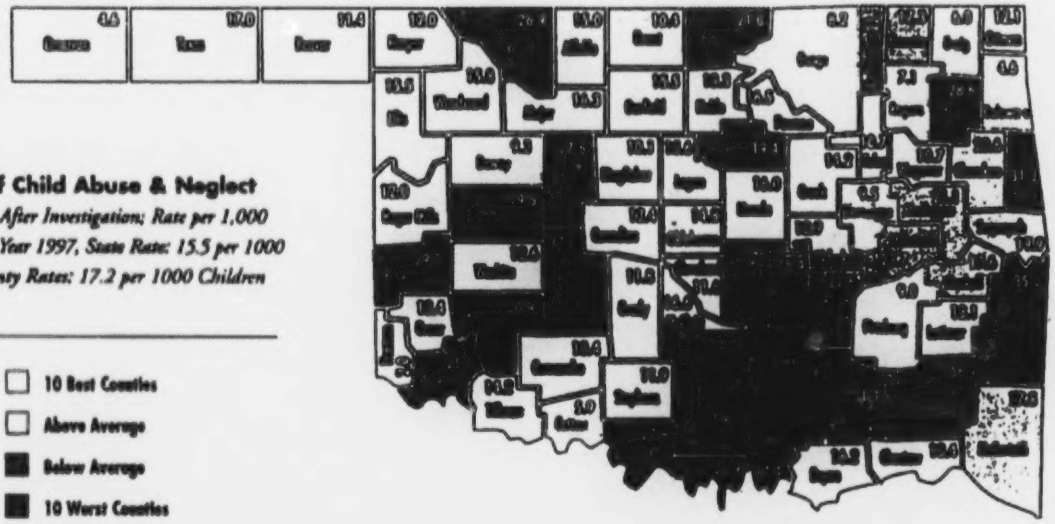
May not total 100% due to rounding

than others to be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, and crimes of violence and prostitution. Girls who are abused and neglected in childhood are seventy-seven percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles. There is a direct relationship between being a victim of sexual abuse and later teen pregnancy. A large majority of teen mothers report that they had been sexually abused as children. Teen mothers, in turn, face bleak futures.

- *Defenseless children deserve better.* Most abused children are abused by their own parent or parents. In Oklahoma, children are commonly neglected while their caretaker abuses drugs. In Oklahoma, child victims of abuse are most commonly beaten or sexually abused. Mental injuries are on the rise.

- *Risk factors.* Low birthweight infants, infants born premature, and children with disabilities, chronic illnesses or developmental delay are at higher risk of abuse and neglect. Adoptive, foster and step-children are at higher risk of abuse and neglect. Children of adolescent mothers are more than twice as likely to be victims of child abuse and neglect than are the offspring of mothers who are either twenty or twenty-one years of age. Children of single parents are at higher risk of abuse and neglect and are at an 80 percent greater risk of suffering serious injury or harm from that abuse or neglect.

- *Victims become abusers.* Research indicates that victims of child abuse are at a higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents.



Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse & Neglect

Number of Confirmations After Investigation; Rate per 1,000 children; Oklahoma: Fiscal Year 1997, State Rate: 15.5 per 1000 Children, Average of County Rates: 17.2 per 1000 Children

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More than one-fourth (3,941 per year or 28.9%) of the confirmed incidents of child abuse and/or neglect occurred in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (36.4%) of Oklahoma's children.

☐ 10 Best Counties

☐ Above Average

■ Below Average

■ 10 Worst Counties

Child & Teen Death

About nine Oklahoma children and youth die every week. Almost fifty (49.0) of every 100,000 Oklahoma children and youth from the ages of 1 through 19, or just under five hundred (461 average) children, die each year.

Just under half (49.0% or 226) of these annual child deaths are children from the ages of 1 through 14; the remainder are teenagers (ages 15 through 19).

The rate of death among Oklahoma children from the ages of 1 through 14 worsened slightly (from 33.2 to 33.5 per 100,000) this past year. The number of Oklahoma counties (38 of 77) in which child death rates stayed the same or improved during the year was just under the number of counties in which child death rates worsened (39 of 77).

A proportionately lower rate (33.5 per 100,000) of children from the ages of 1 through 14 die currently than did in the early 1980s (45.1 per 100,000), with such rates also improving in the large majority (54 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The rates of death for children from the ages of 1 through 14 in the majority of Oklahoma counties (43 of 77) were better than the average county rate (35.7 per 100,000 children age 1 through 14 in the county). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of child death (85.8 per 100,000 children age 1 through 14 in the county) is found in Tillman County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 100,000) is in three Oklahoma counties (Harmon, Dewey and Greer).

Overall, Oklahoma children and teens are more likely to die of accidents (48.2%) than to die of diseases (31.6%) or violence (20.2%).

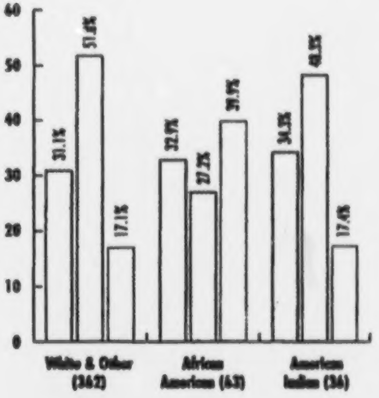
Violence among teens from the ages of 15 through 19 is common with more than one-fourth (27.8%) of all teen deaths resulting from violence. An African American teen is about two and one-half times more likely to die of violence (58.4% of all African American teen deaths) in Oklahoma than his or her White peers (23.4% of all White teen deaths).

Oklahoma's young people kill themselves at a rate almost twice the national average. Thirty-eight Oklahomans under age 20 typically commit suicide each year. While most are older White adolescents, Oklahoma suicides include children under the age of ten.

Even with the improvement in death rates since the 1980s, Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states for the most recent year on record (1995) remains among the worst (45th in child death; 36th in teen death) in the nation.

Impact on Oklahoma

- *Disquieting trends.* Over the last several decades, the leading causes of death for children and teens have changed from natural causes, such as illness and birth defects, to injury and violence. Increases in suicide are much greater among adolescents than among the general population. AIDS is fast becoming a disease of the young. Today, one-half of all new HIV infections in the United States occur in people under the age of twenty-five. Children increasingly imitate violence they observe on television.

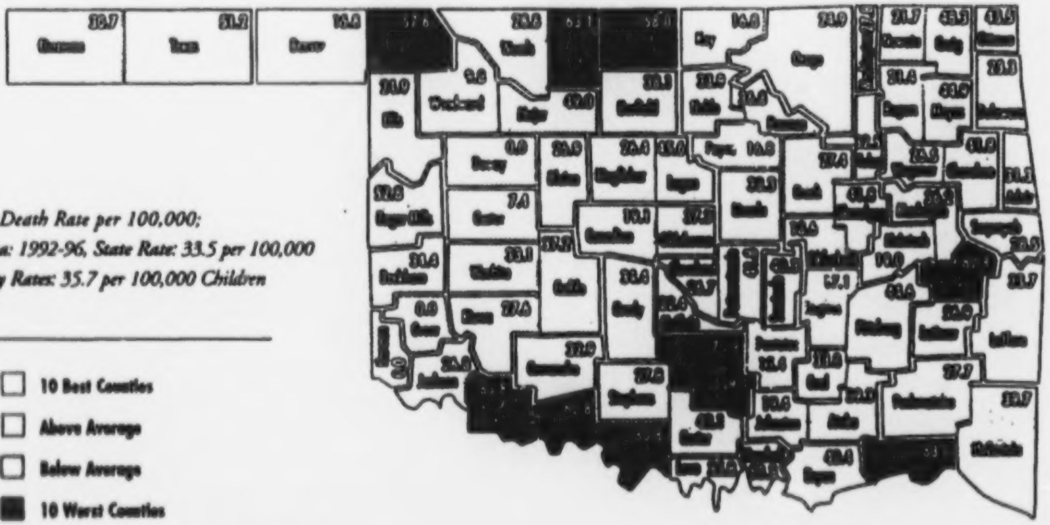


Deaths Among Children & Teens
Average Annual Percent, By Cause, By Race, Oklahoma 1992-1996

☐ Disease
☐ Accident
☐ Violence

- *Risk factors.* The majority of teen deaths can be attributed to preventable factors, including unhealthy behaviors such as sedentary lifestyle, poor nutritional habits, substance use and abuse, unsafe sexual practices and risky vehicle use. Having a gun at home is associated with increased suicide risk among older adolescents. Poor and minority children are at greater risk of death due to the lack of health insurance and the difficulty obtaining appropriate and necessary medical care. Poor and minority children are less likely to receive lifesaving preventive services. Risk of accidents and the resulting deaths increases for low-income families as they are less likely to use safety devices due to lack of money, lack of transportation to obtain them and/or a lack of control over their housing conditions.

- *Improving the outcomes.* Being connected with community, school and family decreases the risk of violence and death. Reducing poverty, providing effective education, ensuring adequate health care and changing behavior among children and youth to reduce drinking, drug use and other risk-associated behaviors prevent premature death.



Child Deaths

Five-Year Average Annual Death Rate per 100,000;
Ages 1 through 14; Oklahoma: 1992-96, State Rate: 33.5 per 100,000
Children, Average of County Rates: 35.7 per 100,000 Children

Slightly more than one-third (83 per year or 36.7%) of children ages 1 through 14 who died lived in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (35.0%) of children ages 1 through 14.

☐ 10 Best Counties
☐ Above Average
☐ Below Average
■ 10 Worst Counties

Child Poverty

During the most recent year on record (1993, revised), more than a quarter of a million (226,841) Oklahoma children lived in poverty. Oklahoma children are poorer (25.4%) than the general population (18.3%).

One out of every four (25.4%) Oklahoma children lives in poverty. Oklahoma's youngest are Oklahoma's poorest (32.8%) with more than eighty-four thousand (84,255) infants, toddlers and preschoolers under the age of five living in poverty. Oklahoma led all other states in worsening poverty for young children over the last two decades.

During the most recent three years on record, the proportion of Oklahoma children living in poverty worsened from 21.7% (1990) to 25.4% (1993, revised), with comparable rates also worsening in the vast majority (60 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Oklahoma child poverty has skyrocketed (from 15.7% to 25.4%) since 1980. Every day since 1980, almost twenty (average 19.7) children joined those who were already poor. Poverty for children worsened in almost every Oklahoma county (75 of 77) during the same period.

The rates of poverty for children were better than the average county rate (26.5%) in about half of Oklahoma's counties (38 of 77) and worse in about half of Oklahoma's counties (39 of 77). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of child poverty (45.9%) is found in Harmon County; the lowest and best (11.0%) is in Beaver County.

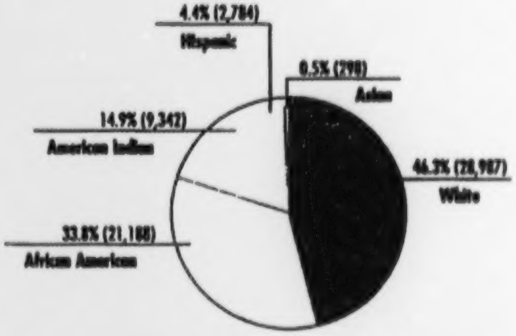
During Fiscal Year 1997, the average number of children living in families depending on public assistance, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), for basic needs each month dropped from just over seventy-eight thousand (78,021 or 9.0% of all children) to less than sixty-three thousand (62,599 or 7.1% of all children).

Oklahoma child poverty is racist. African American children (44.5% poor), American Indian children (34.8% poor) and children of Hispanic origin (35.8% poor) are more than twice as likely to be poor than White children (16.6% poor). About half (49.3%, excluding Hispanics) of Oklahoma child recipients of TANF are non-White. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A slightly lower proportion of Oklahoma child recipients of TANF (4.4%) are counted as Hispanic.

Among countries with data available, the United States is the only wealthy industrialized country to have double-digit child poverty rates. Children in Oklahoma are more likely to be poor than children in most other parts of the United States. Oklahoma's child poverty ranking relative to other states has steadily worsened over the past decade and is among the worst (39th) in the nation for the most recent year compared (1995).

Impact on Oklahoma

- *Poverty kills Oklahoma children.* Poor children are three times more likely to die during their childhood than non-poor children.
- *Children are limited by their family's low income status.* Being poor means living on an income which renders a family unable to purchase enough food for an adequate diet. One out of every three adolescents who live in poverty has no health insurance.
- *Poverty hurts Oklahoma children.* Poor children are more likely than non-poor children to eat an inadequate diet, to stay cold in the winter, and



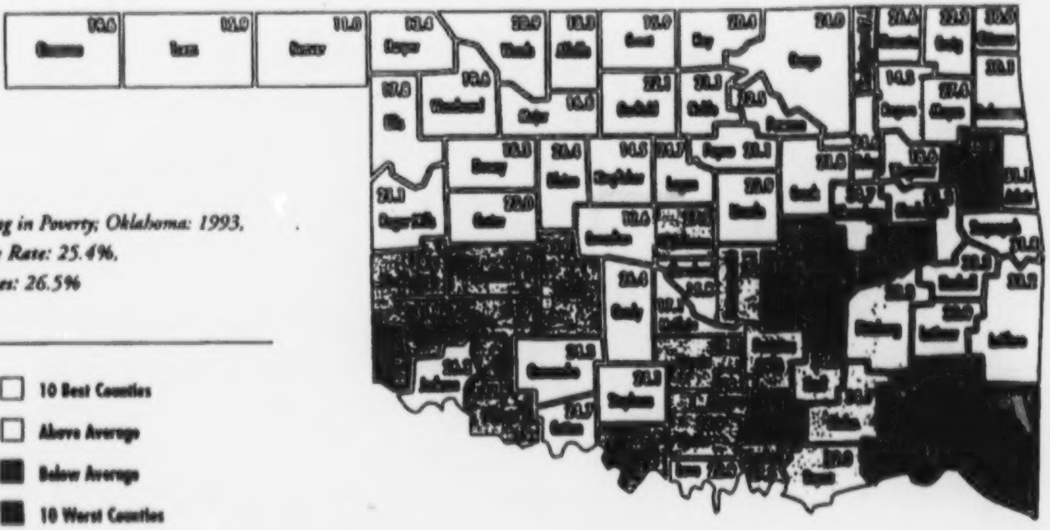
Child Recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
By Race, Oklahoma, FY 1997

to receive little health care. Children represent twenty-five percent of the residents in Oklahoma's general population homeless shelters. Poor children are more likely to experience poor health, have out-of-wedlock births, experience violent crime, act out violently later in life and end up poor as adults.

- *The younger the child, the greater the harm.* The first years of a child's life are a formative period, crucial to emotional and intellectual development. Poverty for infants and toddlers poses serious threats to brain development. Poverty increases the risks of inadequate nutrition, poor health care, exposure to environmental toxins and substance abuse, maternal depression, trauma and abuse, and inadequate child care.

- *Poor children face bleak futures.* Poor children are more likely to have reduced access to transportation, communication and quality education. Poor children are more likely than non-poor children to score low on standardized tests, drop out of school and face resulting severe economic and social consequences including less employment opportunity, poorer earning ability, higher rates of substance abuse, and higher unemployment.

- *Improving the outcomes requires community participation and planning.* Lowering poverty requires employment which provides parents with adequate wages to support their family. Access to medical care, child care, housing and transportation are essential for people to move successfully from welfare to work. Child poverty rates will decrease with community support for quality education, adequate nutrition, appropriate health care, and changes in behavior to reduce drinking, drug use, abuse, and premature sexual activity.



Child Poverty

Percent of Children Living in Poverty; Oklahoma: 1993, Revised Estimates, State Rate: 25.4%, Average of County Rates: 26.5%

Slightly more than one-third (81,084 children or 35.7%) of poor children live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (36.4%) of Oklahoma's children.

☐ 10 Best Counties

☐ Above Average

■ Below Average

■ 10 Worst Counties

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High School Dropouts

During the most recent year on record (school year 1996-97), almost twelve thousand (11,673) young Oklahomans quit school without graduating. Nearly ten thousand (9,513) of those dropping out were ages 18 or younger.

About two of every ten students in Oklahoma who start high school as freshmen do not earn a high school diploma. This year students dropped out sooner. Most left school in the ninth grade.

Even though the number of children (under age 19) dropping out of high school (grades 9 through 12) improved slightly for the state (449 fewer) during this past year, the rate of children leaving school without graduating worsened (from 5.3% to 5.6%). The dropout rates worsened in more than half (45 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

This year Oklahoma's high school dropout rate (5.6%) is slightly worse, but remains close, to that of the comparison school year of 1994 - 1995 (5.5%). Such rates also worsened in a majority (45 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The dropout rates were better than the average county rate (4.4%) in about half of Oklahoma's counties (38 of 77) and worse in about half of Oklahoma's counties (39 of 77). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of children leaving school without graduating (9.0%) is found in Pawnee County; the lowest and best (1.3%) is in Cimarron County.

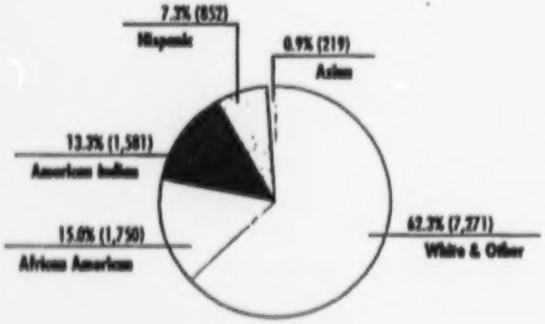
During this past year, the proportion of girls failing to finish high school increased only slightly (from 44.7% to 45.1% of all dropouts) as the proportion of boys decreased accordingly (55.3% to 54.9% of all dropouts).

The large majority (62.3%) of children failing to finish high school are White. However, while non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.7%) of the child population, they account for nearly one-third (30.4%, excluding Hispanics) of the high school dropouts. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A slightly higher proportion of Oklahoma dropouts (7.3%) are counted as Hispanic.

Impact on Oklahoma

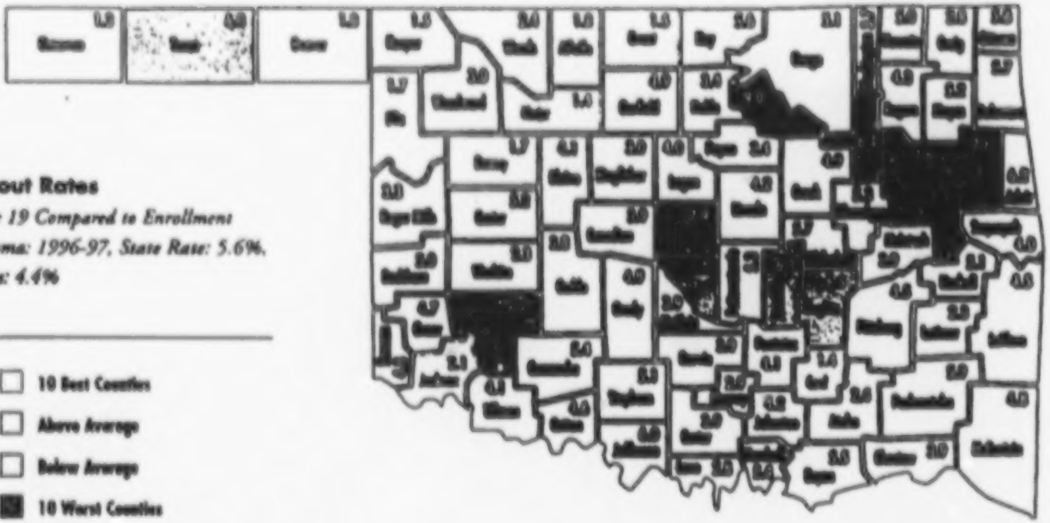
- *A lack of education impacts a child's health and well-being.* Dropouts have higher rates of substance abuse than those who complete high school. Smoking is far more common among women who have lower levels of education.

- *Risk factors.* Factors which place students at risk of dropping out include teen pregnancy, adolescent fatherhood, poor school performance, substance abuse and behavior problems. If children can't read well by the end of third grade, their entire school experience is at risk. Children from families whose parents never completed high school, or started the family as teens themselves, are more likely to drop out than their peers.



Students Quitting High School Without Graduating
All Ages, By Race, Oklahoma
School Year 1996-1997

- *High school dropouts face bleak futures.* Youth not completing high school face severe economic consequences including poverty, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence. Unemployment rates for workers over age 19 are twice as high for dropouts than for graduates. The lack of education is intertwined with crime. In 1996, a majority of Oklahoma inmates were high school dropouts.



High School Dropout Rates

All Dropouts Under Age 19 Compared to Enrollment in Grades 9-12; Oklahoma: 1996-97, State Rate: 5.6%. Average of County Rates: 4.4%

A number approaching half (4,233 youth or 44.5%) of the children under age 19 who quit high school without graduating live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for just under one-third (31.5%) of Oklahoma's high school attendance.

☐ 10 Best Counties
☐ Above Average
☐ Below Average
■ 10 Worst Counties

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

In 1997, juveniles accounted for about one-fifth (20.3%) of all persons arrested for all Oklahoma crimes.

In 1997, nearly twelve hundred (1,171) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested for committing violent crimes. Twenty-four were arrested for murder, four for manslaughter, 63 for forcible rape, 332 for robbery and 748 for aggravated assault.

The overwhelming majority of youth arrested for violent crimes in Oklahoma are male (982 youth or 83.9%).

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes continued to improve from 1995's record high (*from* 393.2 arrests per 100,000 youths in 1995 *to* 341.5 arrests per 100,000 youths in 1996 *to* 283.7 arrests per 100,000 youths in 1997), with comparable rates also improving or remaining the same during the most recent year in the large majority (56 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Oklahoma's current juvenile violent crime arrest rate (283.7 arrests per 100,000) remains significantly higher than that of 1980 (172.4 arrests per 100,000), with such rates also worsening in a majority (45 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

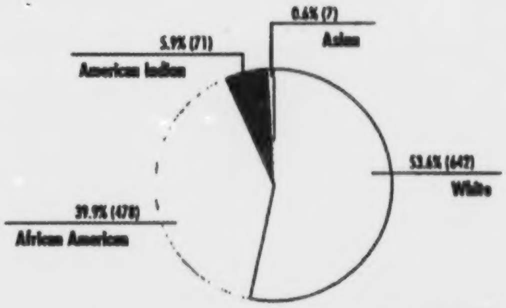
The juvenile violent crime arrest rates for 1997 were better than the average county rate (153.7 arrests per 100,000) in most of Oklahoma's counties (50 of 77). During this most recent period, the highest and worst rate of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (771.5 arrests per 100,000) arrested for violent crimes is found in Kay County. The lowest and best rates (0.0 arrests per 100,000) are in nineteen Oklahoma counties (Adair, Alfalfa, Atoka, Beaver, Choctaw, Delaware, Ellis, Grant, Harmon, Harper, Haskell, Jefferson, Love, Major, McIntosh, Nowata, Okfuskee, Roger Mills and Woods).

While non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.7%) of the child population, they account for nearly half (46.6%) of the violent crime arrests of children under age 18. Hispanic children, recorded as a nationality rather than a race, comprise just over five percent (5.5%) of Oklahoma's child population. A slightly higher proportion of the juvenile violent crime arrests in Oklahoma (6.0%) were arrests of Hispanic youth.

Based on the latest figures available (1995), Oklahoma's current rate (283.7 arrests per 100,000) of arresting young people for violent crimes continues to remain well below the corresponding national rate of 507 arrests for every 100,000 youths ages 10 through 17.

Impact on Oklahoma

- *Disquieting trends.* The number of juveniles arrested for carrying or being in the possession of a weapon is on the rise in Oklahoma. Juvenile drug possession arrests have tripled in the past decade. Juvenile arrests for violent crimes are outpacing juvenile arrests for non-violent crimes. Police in Oklahoma are increasingly likely to refer juvenile violators to criminal or adult court.



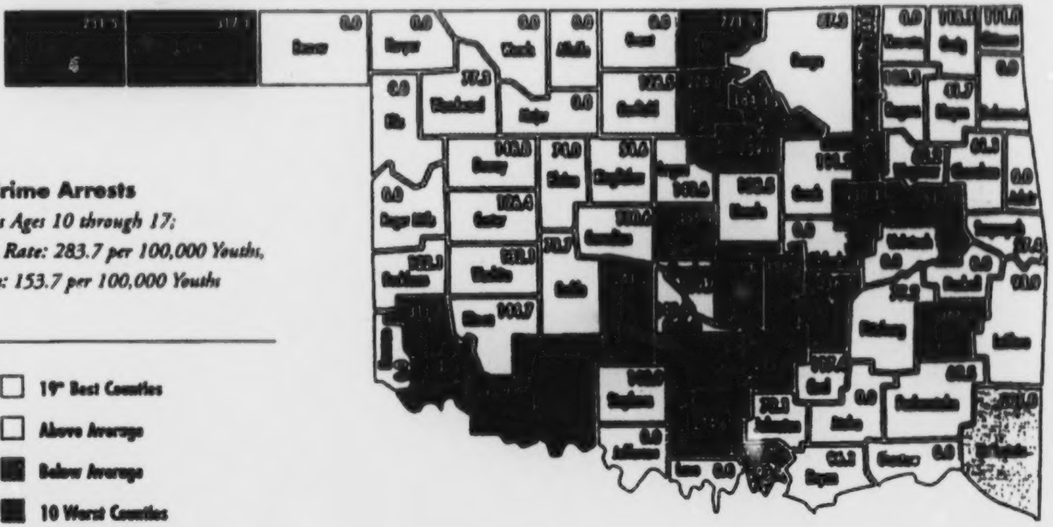
Hispanic youth may be of any race and comprise 6.0% of the 1997 juvenile violent crime arrests

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests
Under Age 18, By Race
Oklahoma, 1997

- *Risk factors.* Children at higher risk for involvement in violence and crime include teenage boys born to adolescent mothers, young people doing poorly in school, youth who expect to die young, youth who are neither in school nor working and those living in urban areas. In 1996, a majority of Oklahoma inmates were high school dropouts. Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely than others to be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, crimes of violence and prostitution. Girls who are abused and neglected in childhood are seventy-seven percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles. A poor child is more likely than a non-poor child to be a current victim and a later perpetrator of violent crime.

- *Juvenile crime prevention begins in the home.* Adolescents living in homes where there is easy access to guns are more likely to be involved in violent behaviors. The rise in handgun use has resulted in youth violence becoming more lethal. Children are numbed to the real effects of violence by viewing over 10,000 murders, rapes and aggravated assaults each year on television. Children imitate violence watched on television in their own homes.

- *Improving the outcomes.* Experts blame the rise in juvenile crime on the failure of families, schools, and communities to recognize early warning signs. Being connected with community, school and family decreases the risk of violence, death and crime.



Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Rate per 100,000 Youths Ages 10 through 17:
Oklahoma: 1997, State Rate: 283.7 per 100,000 Youths,
Average of County Rates: 153.7 per 100,000 Youths

Well over half (693 youth or 59.2%) of the youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for committing violent crimes were arrested in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just under one-third (32.7%) of all youth ages 10 through 17.

☐ 19* Best Counties
☐ Above Average
▨ Below Average
■ 10 Worst Counties

* No juvenile violent crimes for youths ages 10-17

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county benchmarks

County Benchmark Key *A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Benchmark Data*

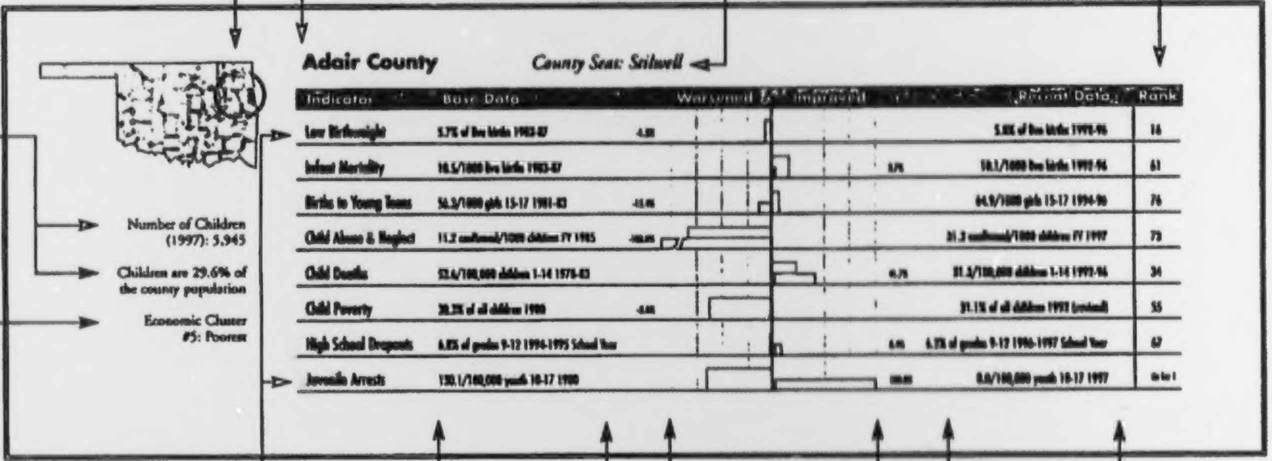
The *map* of Oklahoma has the location of the county highlighted.

The *county name* and *county seat* are along the top of each benchmark chart.

The county is *ranked* on each indicator to allow you to compare this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking.

The *numbers and percentages of children* in the county are here.

The *economic cluster* the county falls within is here. Each of the five clusters (wealthiest, wealthier, middle, poorer, poorest) is composed of approximately 20 percent of the state's population. A county is placed in a cluster with other counties with similar conditions based on four economic factors: (child poverty rates, per capita personal income, percent of children receiving public assistance and unemployment rates).

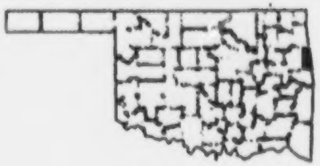

Adair County
County Seat: Stilwell
Number of Children (1997): 5,945
Children are 29.6% of the county population
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest
Indicator
Base Data
Worsened
Improved
Recent Data
Rank
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Young Teens
Child Abuse & Neglect
Child Deaths
Child Poverty
High School Dropouts
Juvenile Arrests
16
61
76
73
34
55
67

The *eight indicators* tracked by KIDS COUNT profile the status of children and youth in Oklahoma.

Base data for each indicator presents a rate for a previous year when data comparable to that measured currently was available. Each item specifies the base rate and period in which it was collected.

The *bar chart* shows the percent change between the base data and the recent data for each indicator. If the bar goes to the left of center, the county rate has worsened. If the bar goes to the right of center, the county rate has improved. The lighter colored wider bar behind the bar chart is the state rate for that indicator and allows you to compare the county with the state as a whole.

Recent data for each indicator presents a rate for the most recent year. Each item specifies the recent rate and period in which it was collected.



Number of Children (1997): 5,945

Children are 29.6% of the county population

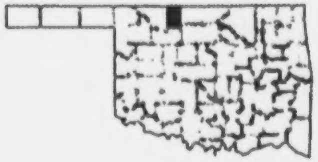
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Adair County

County Seat: Stilwell

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.7% of live births 1983-87	-1.5%		5.8% of live births 1992-96	16
Infant Mortality	10.5/1000 live births 1983-87		3.7%	10.1/1000 live births 1992-96	61
Births to Young Teens	56.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-15.4%		64.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	76
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-180.0%		31.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	73
Child Deaths	53.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		41.7%	31.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	34
Child Poverty	30.3% of all children 1980	-2.6%		31.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	55
High School Dropouts	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		8.8%	6.2% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	67
Juvenile Arrests	130.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 1,267

Children are 20.9% of the county population

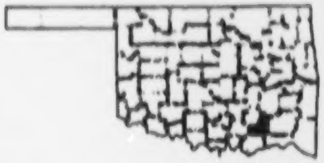
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Alfalfa County

County Seat: Cherokee

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.2% of live births 1983-87	-97.6%		8.3 % of live births 1992-96	74
Infant Mortality	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	-71.9%		7.9/1000 live births 1992-96	38
Births to Young Teens	14.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-4.2%		15.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	3
Child Abuse & Neglect	20.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		26.5%	15.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	33
Child Deaths	74.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		15.6%	63.1/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	72
Child Poverty	14.8% of all children 1980	-23.6%		18.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 13
High School Dropouts	2.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		25.0%	1.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	9
Juvenile Arrests	107.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 3,418

Children are 25.6% of
the county population

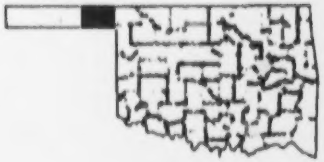
Economic Cluster
#5: Poorest

Atoka County

County Seat: Atoka

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1983-87	-14.7%		8.1% of live births 1992-96	72
Infant Mortality	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	-136.8%		10.9/1000 live births 1992-96	69
Births to Young Teens	59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		36.6%	37.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	42
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-327.4%		21.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	61
Child Deaths	49.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		20.7%	39.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	50
Child Poverty	32.6% of all children 1980	-6.3%		34.7% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 64
High School Dropouts	2.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-10.4%		2.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	14
Juvenile Arrests	60.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 1,672

Children are 28.0% of
the county population

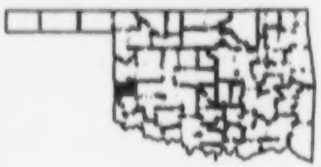
Economic Cluster
#1: Wealthiest

Beaver County

County Seat: Beaver

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1983-87	-28.5%		7.5% of live births 1992-96	61
Infant Mortality	11.2/1000 live births 1983-87		72.3%	3.1/1000 live births 1992-96	2
Births to Young Teens	18.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-15.1%		21.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	8
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-320.8%		11.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	16
Child Deaths	60.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		73.7%	15.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	7
Child Poverty	18.0% of all children 1980		38.9%	11.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	1
High School Dropouts	1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-39.3%		1.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	8
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 5,238

Children are 28.2% of the county population

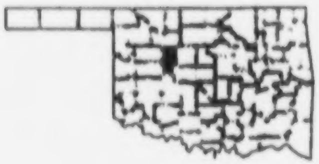
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Beckham County

County Seat: Sayre

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1983-87	-9.4%		6.6% of live births 1992-96	40
Infant Mortality	7.2/1000 live births 1983-87	-50.0%		10.8/1000 live births 1992-96	60
Births to Young Teens	79.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		63.4%	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	19
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-446.3%		29.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	72
Child Deaths	50.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		31.9%	34.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	43
Child Poverty	14.6% of all children 1980	-99.3%		29.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	49
High School Dropouts	6.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		21.8%	5.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	48
Juvenile Arrests	91.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-32.8%		122.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	40

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 2,896

Children are 27.3% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Blaine County

County Seat: Watonga

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-87		5.3%	6.0% of live births 1992-96	23
Infant Mortality	13.7/1000 live births 1983-87		3.2%	13.3/1000 live births 1992-96	71
Births to Young Teens	84.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		59.9%	33.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	30
Child Abuse & Neglect	19.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-41.7%		27.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	68
Child Deaths	44.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		40.1%	26.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	25
Child Poverty	19.4% of all children 1980	-36.2%		26.4% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 37
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		20.2%	4.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	33
Juvenile Arrests	116.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		36.3%	74.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	28

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)

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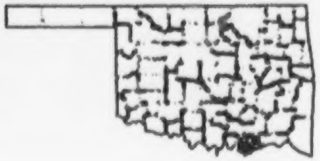


Number of Children (1997): 8,505

Children are 24.9% of the county population

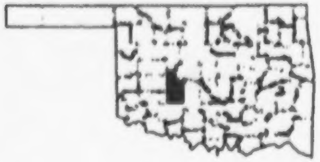
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Bryan County

County Seat: Durant

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1983-87		12.9%	6.8% of live births 1992-96	49
Infant Mortality	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87		43.3%	5.9/1000 live births 1992-96	18
Births to Young Teens	34.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		0.0%	34.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	32
Child Abuse & Neglect	23.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		29.9%	16.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	39
Child Deaths	39.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-1.8%		40.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	53
Child Poverty	22.6% of all children 1980	-41.6%		32.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	59
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-23.9%		5.5% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	59
Juvenile Arrests	52.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-84.0%		96.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	33

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 8,427

Children are 27.2% of the county population

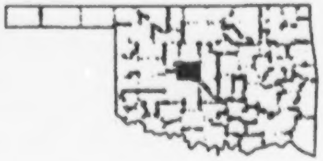
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Caddo County

County Seat: Anadarko

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.7% of live births 1983-87	-14.9%		6.5% of live births 1992-96	39
Infant Mortality	8.0/1000 live births 1983-87	-22.5%		9.8/1000 live births 1992-96	57
Births to Young Teens	65.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		19.9%	52.2/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	73
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-1422.3%		37.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	76
Child Deaths	57.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		35.3%	37.2/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	47
Child Poverty	26.2% of all children 1980	-33.6%		35.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	67
High School Dropouts	3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-18.6%		3.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	24
Juvenile Arrests	65.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-11.9%		73.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	27

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 25,665

Children are 30.3% of the county population

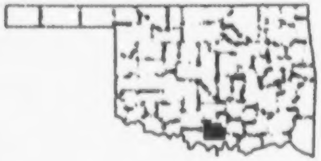
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Canadian County

County Seat: El Reno

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1983-87	-3.7%		5.4% of live births 1992-96	12
Infant Mortality	7.1/1000 live births 1983-87		25.5%	5.3/1000 live births 1992-96	11
Births to Young Teens	30.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		21.6%	24.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	13
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-380.7%		12.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	23
Child Deaths	36.3/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		47.3%	19.1/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	13
Child Poverty	7.4% of all children 1980	-70.3%		12.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	2
High School Dropouts	5.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		22.9%	3.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	30
Juvenile Arrests	83.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-55.8%		130.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	43

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 11,902

Children are 27.0% of the county population

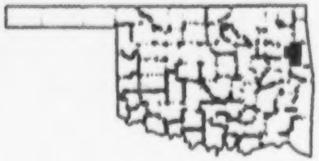
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Carter County

County Seat: Ardmore

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1983-87	-7.2%		7.4% of live births 1992-96	60
Infant Mortality	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87		20.6%	8.3/1000 live births 1992-96	42
Births to Young Teens	49.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		10.7%	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	60
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-144.5%		17.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	48
Child Deaths	45.7/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		8.1%	42.1/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	57
Child Poverty	19.5% of all children 1980	-48.0%		28.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	48
High School Dropouts	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		43.5%	3.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	29
Juvenile Arrests	140.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-94.9%		274.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	62

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 10,127

Children are 26.4% of the county population

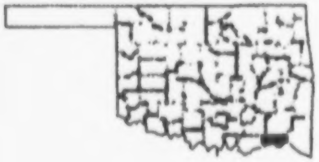
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Cherokee County

County Seat: Tahlequah

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1983-87	-19.8%		6.7% of live births 1992-96	45
Infant Mortality	6.5/1000 live births 1983-87		18.4%	5.3/1000 live births 1992-96	12
Births to Young Teens	39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-15.5%		45.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	65
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-195.0%		20.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	55
Child Deaths	22.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-84.5%		41.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	54
Child Poverty	24.6% of all children 1980	-47.4%		36.2% of all children 1993 (revised)	71
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-40.8%		7.6% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	75
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	61.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	23

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 4,194

Children are 27.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Choctaw County

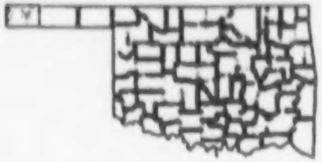
County Seat: Hugo

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.9% of live births 1983-87	-20.7%		9.5% of live births 1992-96	77
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87		16.5%	7.2/1000 live births 1992-96	30
Births to Young Teens	58.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		20.2%	46.5/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	66
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-439.3%		13.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	28
Child Deaths	42.9/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-93.5%		83.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	76
Child Poverty	28.6% of all children 1980	-53.1%		43.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	76
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		27.3%	3.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	25
Juvenile Arrests	39.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Cimarron County

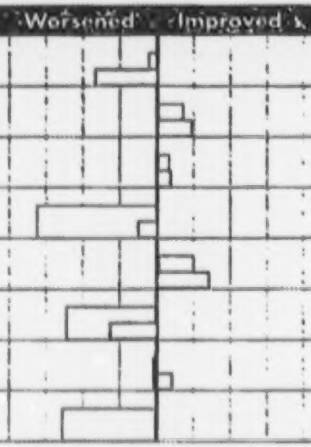
County Seat: Boise City



Number of Children (1997): 870

Children are 28.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

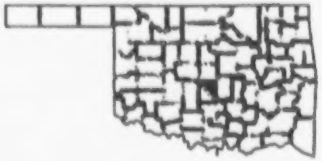


Indicator	Base Data		Worsened	Improved		Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.1% of live births 1983-87	-43.3%				8.7% of live births 1992-96	76
Infant Mortality	7.2/1000 live births 1983-87				24.1%	5.5/1000 live births 1992-96	14
Births to Young Teens	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				10.2%	29.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	27
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-13.0%				4.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	2
Child Deaths	47.9/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				36.0%	30.7/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	33
Child Poverty	14.9% of all children 1980	-31.5%				19.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 16
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year				11.2%	1.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	1
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				###	231.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	57

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Cleveland County

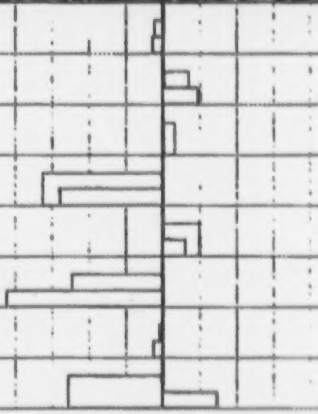
County Seat: Norman



Number of Children (1997): 52,584

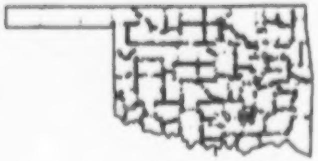
Children are 26.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest



Indicator	Base Data		Worsened	Improved		Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.7% of live births 1983-87	-7.0%				6.1% of live births 1992-96	28
Infant Mortality	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87				24.3%	6.7/1000 live births 1992-96	27
Births to Young Teens	21.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				0.0%	21.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	9
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-71.4%				11.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	17
Child Deaths	31.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				15.5%	26.7/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	23
Child Poverty	7.6% of all children 1980	-107.9%				15.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	6
High School Dropouts	6.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-4.6%				7.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	72
Juvenile Arrests	172.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				36.3%	109.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	35

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 1,590

Children are 26.2% of the county population

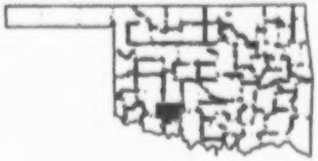
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Coal County

County Seat: Coalgate

Indicator	Base Data	▭	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.7% of live births 1983-87				14.3%	6.6% of live births 1992-96	41
Infant Mortality	27.2/1000 live births 1983-87				62.9%	10.1/1000 live births 1992-96	60
Births to Young Teens	43.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				27.9%	31.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	25
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-14.5%				18.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	50
Child Deaths	29.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-16.6%				33.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	40
Child Poverty	28.3% of all children 1980	-20.1%				34.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	63
High School Dropouts	3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year				56.3%	1.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	3
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				###	117.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	38

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 32,169

Children are 28.2% of the county population

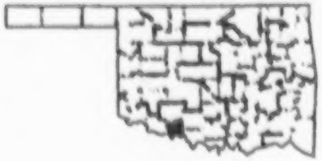
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Comanche County

County Seat: Lawton

Indicator	Base Data	▭	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1983-87	-18.5%				7.7% of live births 1992-96	67
Infant Mortality	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87				9.6%	9.4/1000 live births 1992-96	54
Births to Young Teens	47.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				5.7%	44.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	62
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985				8.0%	10.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	13
Child Deaths	39.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				16.7%	32.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	36
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1980	-25.9%				24.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	32
High School Dropouts	7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year				27.0%	5.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	57
Juvenile Arrests	179.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-82.8%				327.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	69

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 1,682

Children are 25.1% of the county population

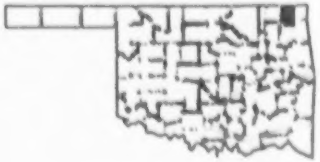
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Cotton County

County Seat: Walters

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.5% of live births 1983-87	-6.7%		4.8% of live births 1992-96	7
Infant Mortality	2.3/1000 live births 1983-87	-282.6%		8.8/1000 live births 1992-96	45
Births to Young Teens	33.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-11.4%		37.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	41
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		55.9%	5.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	4
Child Deaths	24.4/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-157.4%		62.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	71
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1980	-28.0%		24.7% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 34
High School Dropouts	4.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		4.2%	4.6% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	41
Juvenile Arrests	318.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-13.5%		361.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	70

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 3,313

Children are 22.9% of the county population

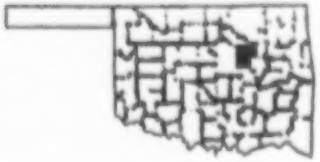
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Craig County

County Seat: Vinita

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.7% of live births 1983-87	-38.3%		6.5% of live births 1992-96	38
Infant Mortality	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87		1.6%	11.9/1000 live births 1992-96	70
Births to Young Teens	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		9.2%	32.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	28
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		47.4%	6.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	5
Child Deaths	38.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-25.1%		48.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	62
Child Poverty	13.9% of all children 1980	-60.1%		22.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	25
High School Dropouts	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		14.8%	2.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	16
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	118.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	39

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 18,338

Children are 27.7% of the county population

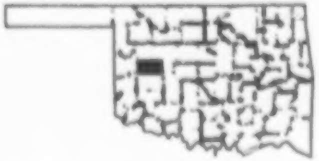
Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Creek County

County Seat: Sapulpa

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1983-87		3.5%	6.2% of live births 1992-96	29
Infant Mortality	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87		22.0%	6.9/1000 live births 1992-96	28
Births to Young Teens	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		21.9%	36.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	37
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-148.7%		14.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	31
Child Deaths	40.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		32.3%	27.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	26
Child Poverty	13.5% of all children 1980	-62.0%		21.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	23
High School Dropouts	5.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		14.7%	4.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	46
Juvenile Arrests	46.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-138.6%		111.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	37

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 6,930

Children are 26.9% of the county population

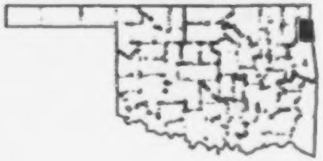
Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Custer County

County Seat: Arapaho

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1983-87	-4.3%		6.2% of live births 1992-96	31
Infant Mortality	14.2/1000 live births 1983-87		47.3%	7.5/1000 live births 1992-96	35
Births to Young Teens	64.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		45.9%	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	35
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-80.9%		19.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	53
Child Deaths	43.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		83.2%	7.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	4
Child Poverty	17.8% of all children 1980	-29.1%		23.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	28
High School Dropouts	2.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-97.2%		5.2% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	54
Juvenile Arrests	141.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		10.9%	126.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	41

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



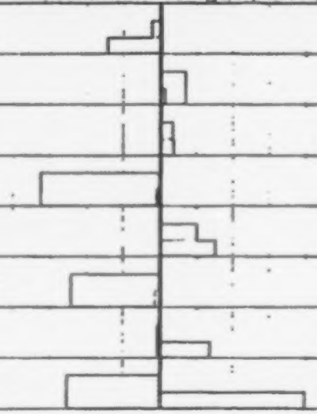
Number of Children (1997): 7,965

Children are 23.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

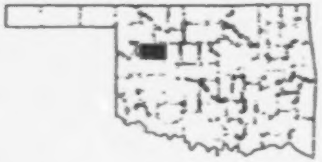
Delaware County

County Seat: Jay



Indicator	Base Data		Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1983-87	-37.9%	8.0% of live births 1992-96	70
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1983-87	3.8%	7.6/1000 live births 1992-96	37
Births to Young Teens	42.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.6%	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	47
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-0.0%	4.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	3
Child Deaths	38.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	39.0%	23.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	18
Child Poverty	29.0% of all children 1980	-3.7%	30.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	53
High School Dropouts	8.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	34.7%	5.7% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	62
Juvenile Arrests	59.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



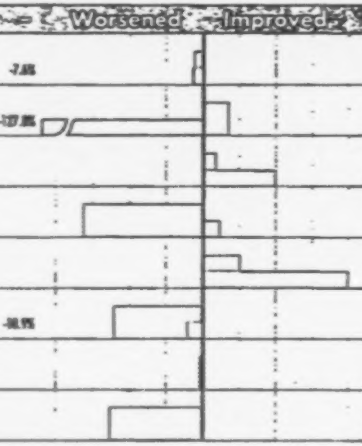
Number of Children (1997): 1,297

Children are 25.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

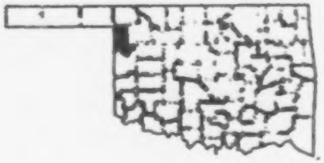
Dewey County

County Seat: Taloga



Indicator	Base Data		Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1983-87	-9.6%	5.7% of live births 1992-96	15
Infant Mortality	6.7/1000 live births 1983-87	-126.9%	15.2/1000 live births 1992-96	73
Births to Young Teens	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	50.1%	23.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	10
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	11.4%	9.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	9
Child Deaths	110.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	tie for 1
Child Poverty	16.5% of all children 1980	-10.9%	18.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 13
High School Dropouts	0.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	###	1.7% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	7
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	###	148.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	49

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 1,099

Children are 26.0% of the county population

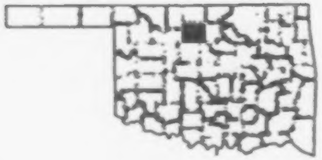
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Ellis County

County Seat: Arnett

Indicator	Base Data	⊖	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1983-87				5.1%	5.3% of live births 1992-96	11
Infant Mortality	6.6/1000 live births 1983-87	-119.6%				14.5/1000 live births 1992-96	72
Births to Young Teens	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				3.3%	43.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	58
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-163.4%				15.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	34
Child Deaths	156.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				84.1%	24.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	19
Child Poverty	9.2% of all children 1980	-94.3%				17.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	12
High School Dropouts	1.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-7.0%				1.7% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	6
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 14,880

Children are 26.2% of the county population

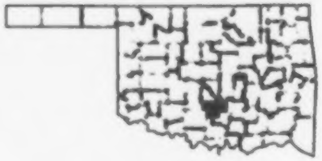
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Garfield County

County Seat: Enid

Indicator	Base Data	⊖	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1983-87	-24.2%				7.3% of live births 1992-96	59
Infant Mortality	10.1/1000 live births 1983-87				11.9%	8.9/1000 live births 1992-96	49
Births to Young Teens	40.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				5.7%	38.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	44
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-14.8%				15.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	35
Child Deaths	57.9/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				34.2%	38.1/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	49
Child Poverty	9.2% of all children 1980	-141.5%				22.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	24
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year				9.6%	4.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	47
Juvenile Arrests	93.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-37.8%				128.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	42

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 6,786

Children are 25.1% of the county population

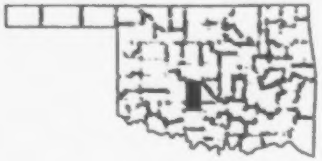
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Garvin County

County Seat: Pauls Valley

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1983-87	-4.1%		8.1% of live births 1992-96	71
Infant Mortality	9.0/1000 live births 1983-87		40.8%	5.3/1000 live births 1992-96	13
Births to Young Teens	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		0.2%	40.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	52
Child Abuse & Neglect	25.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-62.5%		40.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	77
Child Deaths	73.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-1.2%		73.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	73
Child Poverty	15.1% of all children 1980	-79.6%		27.2% of all children 1993 (revised)	40
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		7.1%	3.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	26
Juvenile Arrests	110.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-86.5%		205.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	55

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 12,755

Children are 28.1% of the county population

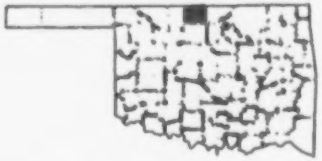
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Grady County

County Seat: Chickasha

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1983-87	-11.5%		7.1% of live births 1992-96	55
Infant Mortality	11.6/1000 live births 1983-87		39.6%	7.0/1000 live births 1992-96	29
Births to Young Teens	39.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		12.2%	34.5/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	33
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		7.1%	11.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	18
Child Deaths	65.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		47.0%	34.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	42
Child Poverty	15.6% of all children 1980	-69.2%		26.4% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 37
High School Dropouts	6.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		20.5%	4.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	45
Juvenile Arrests	144.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-67.5%		241.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	60

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 1,347

Children are 24.9% of
the county population

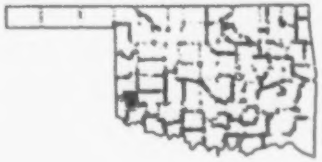
Economic Cluster
#1: Wealthiest

Grant County

County Seat: Medford

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1983-87	-0.1%		5.9% of live births 1992-96	22
Infant Mortality	8.0/1000 live births 1983-87		###	7.4/1000 live births 1992-96	32
Births to Young Teens	34.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		84.3%	5.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	1
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-5.1%		10.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	12
Child Deaths	46.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-25.9%		58.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	69
Child Poverty	13.9% of all children 1980	-14.3%		15.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 7
High School Dropouts	1.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-10.0%		1.5% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	5
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 1,271

Children are 19.9% of
the county population

Economic Cluster
#5: Poorest

Greer County

County Seat: Mangum

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1983-87	-1.3%		6.1% of live births 1992-96	26
Infant Mortality	15.7/1000 live births 1983-87		79.7%	3.2/1000 live births 1992-96	3
Births to Young Teens	59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		42.7%	33.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	31
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-138.9%		13.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	29
Child Deaths	132.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	tie for 1
Child Poverty	30.9% of all children 1980	-3.2%		31.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	58
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-51.4%		4.7% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	42
Juvenile Arrests	266.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-16.6%		311.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	66

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Number of Children (1997): 980

Children are 28.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Harmon County

County Seat: Hollis

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.5% of live births 1983-87		8.2%	7.8% of live births 1992-96	68
Infant Mortality	9.7/1000 live births 1983-87	-77.3%		17.2/1000 live births 1992-96	76
Births to Young Teens	64.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		31.7%	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	59
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		23.1%	2.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	1
Child Deaths	20.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	tie for 1
Child Poverty	36.9% of all children 1980	-24.3%		45.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	77
High School Dropouts	1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-270.5%		4.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	43
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Number of Children (1997): 920

Children are 25.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

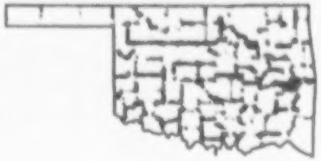
Harper County

County Seat: Buffalo

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	2.6% of live births 1983-87	-19.2%		3.1% of live births 1992-96	1
Infant Mortality	7.5/1000 live births 1983-87	-40.0%		10.5/1000 live births 1992-96	65
Births to Young Teens	29.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		21.7%	23.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	11
Child Abuse & Neglect	0.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-1233.3%		12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	20
Child Deaths	20.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-176.9%		57.6/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	68
Child Poverty	9.8% of all children 1980	-36.7%		13.4% of all children 1993 (revised)	3
High School Dropouts	0.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-285.7%		1.5% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	4
Juvenile Arrests	191.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

90



Number of Children (1997): 2,903

Children are 25.5% of the county population

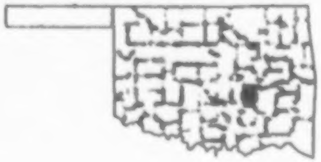
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Haskell County

County Seat: Stigler

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.4% of live births 1983-87	-1.1%				7.5% of live births 1992-96	62
Infant Mortality	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87	-47.6%				18.0/1000 live births 1992-96	77
Births to Young Teens	43.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				1.3%	42.5/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	54
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-1630.5%				17.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	46
Child Deaths	8.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-934.5%				82.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	75
Child Poverty	20.0% of all children 1980	-66.7%				33.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	62
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-14.8%				5.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	50
Juvenile Arrests	266.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 3,143

Children are 24.0% of the county population

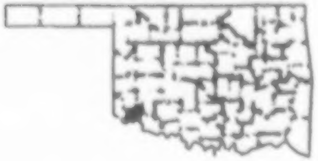
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Hughes County

County Seat: Holdenville

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1983-87	-2.1%				5.6% of live births 1992-96	13
Infant Mortality	5.6/1000 live births 1983-87	-16.6%				6.5/1000 live births 1992-96	24
Births to Young Teens	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				9.0%	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	64
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-87.6%				22.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	64
Child Deaths	53.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				67.8%	17.1/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	10
Child Poverty	30.3% of all children 1980	-18.2%				35.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	69
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-80.6%				6.5% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	70
Juvenile Arrests	52.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-352.1%				236.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	58

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 8,669

Children are 30.2% of the county population

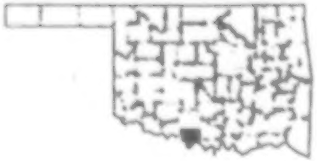
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Jackson County

County Seat: Altus

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1983-87		8.7%	6.3% of live births 1992-96	33
Infant Mortality	6.4/1000 live births 1983-87	-2.1%		6.5/1000 live births 1992-96	25
Births to Young Teens	52.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		9.0%	47.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	68
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-174.5%		21.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	60
Child Deaths	28.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		6.0%	26.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	24
Child Poverty	22.5% of all children 1980	-17.1%		26.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	36
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		40.3%	2.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	10
Juvenile Arrests	215.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-96.4%		423.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	72

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 1,651

Children are 24.8% of the county population

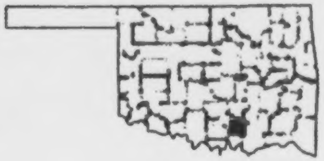
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Jefferson County

County Seat: Waurika

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1983-87		14.7%	5.1% of live births 1992-96	9
Infant Mortality	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87		31.8%	6.0/1000 live births 1992-96	21
Births to Young Teens	46.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		48.6%	23.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	12
Child Abuse & Neglect	0.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-5072.4%		27.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	69
Child Deaths	87.4/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		7.5%	80.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	74
Child Poverty	21.0% of all children 1980	-36.4%		28.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	47
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-77.1%		6.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	65
Juvenile Arrests	97.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children
(1997): 2,720

Children are 26.5% of
the county population

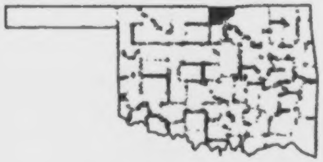
Economic Cluster
#5: Poorest

Johnston County

County Seat: Tishomingo

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.6% of live births 1983-87		14.6%	6.5% of live births 1992-96	36
Infant Mortality	12.4/1000 live births 1983-87		23.4%	9.5/1000 live births 1992-96	55
Births to Young Teens	45.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		12.9%	40.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	51
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-1114.9%		21.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	62
Child Deaths	42.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		54.4%	19.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	14
Child Poverty	37.1% of all children 1980		5.3%	35.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	68
High School Dropouts	2.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-75.3%		4.2% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	37
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	72.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	26

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 12,283

Children are 26.2% of
the county population

Economic Cluster
#2: Wealthier

Kay County

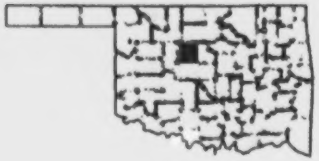
County Seat: Newkirk

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1983-87		12.3%	5.7% of live births 1992-96	14
Infant Mortality	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87		16.7%	10.1/1000 live births 1992-96	59
Births to Young Teens	34.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-25.5%		42.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	56
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-444.5%		21.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	58
Child Deaths	39.3/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		57.3%	16.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	9
Child Poverty	9.6% of all children 1980	-112.2%		20.4% of all children 1993 (revised)	18
High School Dropouts	8.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		31.0%	5.6% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	60
Juvenile Arrests	283.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-172.2%		771.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	77

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Kingfisher County

County Seat: Kingfisher



Number of Children (1997): 3,874

Children are 28.7% of the county population

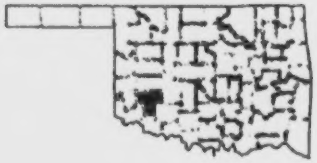
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.7% of live births 1983-87	-0.9%				4.7% of live births 1992-96	6
Infant Mortality	6.5/1000 live births 1983-87				25.1%	4.9/1000 live births 1992-96	10
Births to Young Teens	54.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				49.4%	27.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	16
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-29.5%				10.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	11
Child Deaths	47.3/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				44.1%	26.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	21
Child Poverty	11.6% of all children 1980	-25.0%				14.5% of all children 1993 (revised)	5
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year				32.0%	3.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	19
Juvenile Arrests	53.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-2.6%				54.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	21

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Kiowa County

County Seat: Hobart



Number of Children (1997): 2,874

Children are 26.5% of the county population

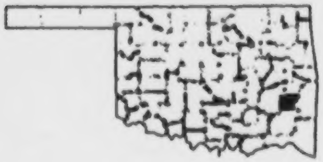
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.0% of live births 1983-87	-7.1%				8.6% of live births 1992-96	75
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87				60.9%	3.4/1000 live births 1992-96	4
Births to Young Teens	61.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				37.0%	38.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	46
Child Abuse & Neglect	19.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-8.0%				20.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	56
Child Deaths	30.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				9.8%	27.6/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	26
Child Poverty	27.7% of all children 1980	-26.2%				34.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	66
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-40.2%				6.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	71
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				###	144.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	48

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

98

99



Number of Children (1997): 2,738

Children are 26.6% of the county population

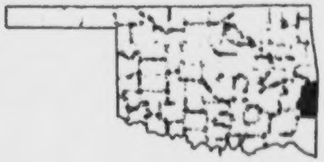
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Latimer County

County Seat: Wilburton

Indicator	Base Data	⊖	Worsened	Improved	⊕	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-87				7.9%	5.8% of live births 1991-96	18
Infant Mortality	6.3/1000 live births 1983-87	-168.2%				16.9/1000 live births 1992-96	75
Births to Young Teens	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-21.9%				47.2/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	67
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-168.9%				13.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	26
Child Deaths	27.3/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-108.3%				56.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	43
Child Poverty	27.1% of all children 1980	-14.0%				30.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	54
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-48.6%				2.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	11
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				###	368.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	71

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 12,638

Children are 27.2% of the county population

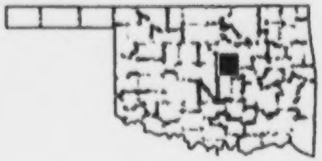
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Le Flore County

County Seat: Poteau

Indicator	Base Data	⊖	Worsened	Improved	⊕	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1983-87				17.6%	5.8% of live births 1992-96	19
Infant Mortality	10.8/1000 live births 1983-87				44.4%	6.0/1000 live births 1992-96	20
Births to Young Teens	37.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-5.9%				39.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	49
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-124.0%				35.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	74
Child Deaths	48.7/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				30.7%	33.7/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	44
Child Poverty	24.8% of all children 1980	-33.7%				33.2% of all children 1993 (revised)	61
High School Dropouts	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-16.9%				4.5% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	40
Juvenile Arrests	84.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-11.1%				93.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	32

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 8,674

Children are 27.9% of the county population

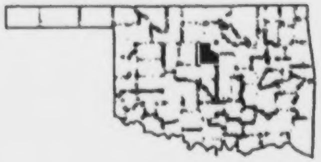
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Lincoln County

County Seat: Chandler

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-87				15.5%	5.2% of live births 1992-96	10
Infant Mortality	9.4/1000 live births 1983-87				6.1%	8.8/1000 live births 1992-96	46
Births to Young Teens	46.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				36.7%	29.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	21
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-69.9%				16.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	38
Child Deaths	28.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-18.0%				33.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	36
Child Poverty	13.8% of all children 1980	-73.2%				23.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	29
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-14.3%				4.2% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	36
Juvenile Arrests	80.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-72.1%				138.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	45

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 8,154

Children are 26.6% of the county population

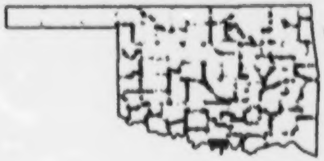
Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Logan County

County Seat: Guthrie

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1983-87	-26.0%				8.2% of live births 1992-96	73
Infant Mortality	8.2/1000 live births 1983-87				7.9%	7.6/1000 live births 1992-96	36
Births to Young Teens	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				24.7%	30.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	24
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985				2.0%	15.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	36
Child Deaths	38.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-17.4%				45.6/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	42
Child Poverty	15.6% of all children 1980	-58.7%				24.7% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 34
High School Dropouts	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-2.6%				4.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	31
Juvenile Arrests	136.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-10.0%				149.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	50

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 2,249

Children are 26.2% of the county population

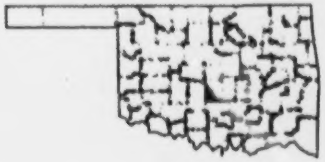
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Love County

County Seat: Marietta

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.5% of live births 1983-87		38.8%	4.6% of live births 1992-96	4
Infant Mortality	17.8/1000 live births 1983-87		77.3%	4.0/1000 live births 1992-96	5
Births to Young Teens	22.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-64.0%		37.2/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	39
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-264.8%		20.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	57
Child Deaths	57.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		37.8%	35.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	18
Child Poverty	17.2% of all children 1980	-32.9%		22.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	27
High School Dropouts	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-18.6%		2.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	15
Juvenile Arrests	196.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 7,090

Children are 27.5% of the county population

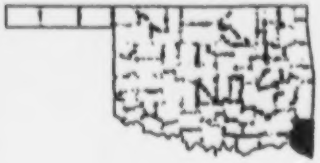
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

McClain County

County Seat: Purcell

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1983-87		27.1%	5.1% of live births 1992-96	8
Infant Mortality	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87		51.3%	5.9/1000 live births 1992-96	17
Births to Young Teens	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		40.9%	20.5/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	6
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-83.0%		16.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	42
Child Deaths	24.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		7.2%	22.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	3
Child Poverty	9.8% of all children 1980	-74.5%		17.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	10
High School Dropouts	2.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-34.2%		3.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	27
Juvenile Arrests	254.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		44.6%	140.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	46

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 10,013

Children are 29.1% of the county population

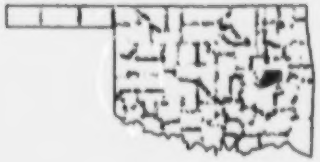
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

McCurtain County

County Seat: Idabel

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1983-87	-22.9%				6.8% of live births 1992-96	47
Infant Mortality	8.7/1000 live births 1983-87	-3.4%				9.0/1000 live births 1992-96	51
Births to Young Teens	54.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				18.5%	44.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	61
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-94.7%				17.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	47
Child Deaths	49.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				19.7%	39.7/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	53
Child Poverty	28.5% of all children 1980	-46.7%				41.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	75
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year				7.4%	4.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	44
Juvenile Arrests	123.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-62.5%				201.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	54

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 4,225

Children are 22.5% of the county population

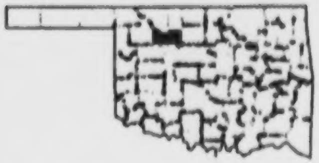
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

McIntosh County

County Seat: Eufaula

Indicator	Base Data	−	Worsened	Improved	◇	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.9% of live births 1983-87				12.6%	6.9% of live births 1992-96	51
Infant Mortality	13.0/1000 live births 1983-87				17.7%	10.7/1000 live births 1992-96	66
Births to Young Teens	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83				21.1%	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	34
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-97.8%				23.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	65
Child Deaths	45.3/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83				58.1%	19.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	20
Child Poverty	29.5% of all children 1980	-22.3%				36.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	70
High School Dropouts	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-18.0%				3.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	28
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980				###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



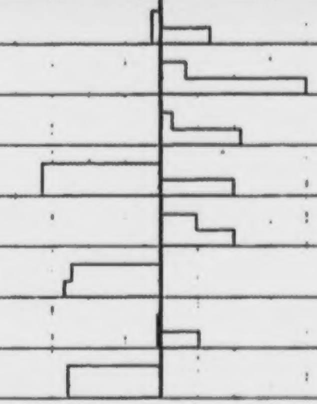
Number of Children (1997): 2,085

Children are 26.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

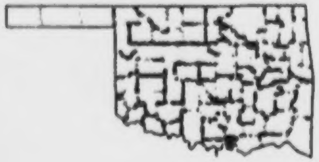
Major County

County Seat: Fairview



Indicator	Base Data	Change	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.9% of live births 1983-87	34.8%	3.2% of live births 1992-96	2
Infant Mortality	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1992-96	1
Births to Young Teens	37.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	55.2%	16.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	4
Child Abuse & Neglect	32.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	49.9%	16.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	40
Child Deaths	98.4/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	50.2%	49.0/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	61
Child Poverty	10.0% of all children 1980	-67.9%	16.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	9
High School Dropouts	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	25.8%	1.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	2
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



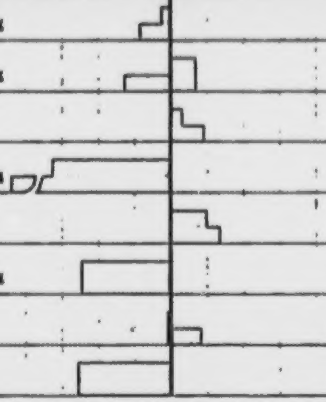
Number of Children (1997): 2,705

Children are 22.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

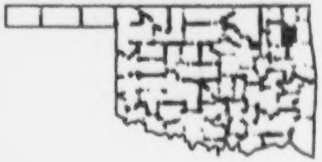
Marshall County

County Seat: Madill



Indicator	Base Data	Change	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-87	-21.9%	7.7% of live births 1992-96	66
Infant Mortality	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	-33.1%	10.8/1000 live births 1992-96	67
Births to Young Teens	50.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	23.3%	38.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	48
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-301.8%	17.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	45
Child Deaths	76.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	34.4%	50.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	74
Child Poverty	27.2% of all children 1980	-1.1%	27.5% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 42
High School Dropouts	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	20.5%	5.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	58
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	###	293.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	64

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 9,854

Children are 26.6% of the county population

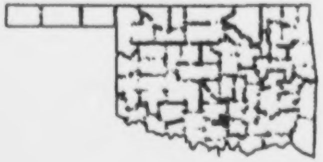
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Mayes County

County Seat: Pryor

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.1% of live births 1983-87	-40.1%		7.1% of live births 1992-96	56
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	-20.9%		10.4/1000 live births 1992-96	64
Births to Young Teens	42.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-14.1%		48.4/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	69
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-97.2%		28.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	71
Child Deaths	49.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		8.4%	44.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	51
Child Poverty	17.1% of all children 1980	-60.2%		27.4% of all children 1993 (revised)	41
High School Dropouts	7.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		28.8%	5.2% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	53
Juvenile Arrests	66.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		37.5%	41.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	20

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 3,106

Children are 25.1% of the county population

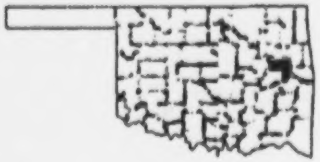
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Murray County

County Seat: Sulphur

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-87	-3.2%		6.5% of live births 1992-96	37
Infant Mortality	16.2/1000 live births 1983-87		35.8%	10.4/1000 live births 1992-96	63
Births to Young Teens	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		25.6%	36.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	38
Child Abuse & Neglect	20.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		13.5%	18.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	49
Child Deaths	28.9/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-105.5%		59.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	68
Child Poverty	17.7% of all children 1980	-65.5%		29.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	50
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		6.5%	2.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	17
Juvenile Arrests	303.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-5.8%		321.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	68

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 18,636

Children are 26.9% of
the county population

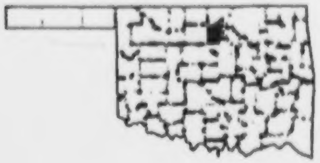
Economic Cluster
#5: Poorest

Muskogee County

County Seat: Muskogee

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1983-87		2.8%	7.0% of live births 1992-96	53
Infant Mortality	12.4/1000 live births 1983-87		35.5%	8.0/1000 live births 1992-96	40
Births to Young Teens	47.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-9.6%		52.5/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	74
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-41.6%		21.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	59
Child Deaths	62.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		41.8%	36.2/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	47
Child Poverty	23.8% of all children 1980	-31.5%		31.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	56
High School Dropouts	6.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-15.9%		7.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	73
Juvenile Arrests	135.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-276.0%		510.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	75

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 3,004

Children are 26.7% of
the county population

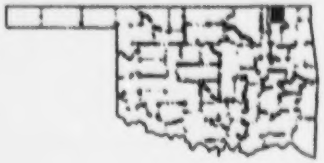
Economic Cluster
#2: Wealthier

Noble County

County Seat: Perry

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.8% of live births 1983-87		13.2%	5.9% of live births 1992-96	21
Infant Mortality	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87		63.1%	4.5/1000 live births 1992-96	8
Births to Young Teens	31.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-18.4%		37.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	40
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-923.1%		13.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	27
Child Deaths	46.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		27.1%	33.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	35
Child Poverty	11.5% of all children 1980	-83.5%		21.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 20
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		37.0%	3.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	21
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	278.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	63

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 2,433

Children are 24.6% of the county population

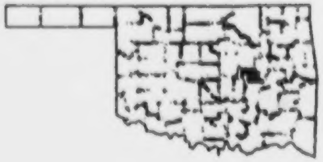
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Nowata County

County Seat: Nowata

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1983-87	-46.5%		7.6% of live births 1992-96	65
Infant Mortality	5.7/1000 live births 1983-87	-9.1%		6.2/1000 live births 1992-96	23
Births to Young Teens	37.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		0.4%	37.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	43
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-36.2%		17.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	44
Child Deaths	47.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		53.8%	21.7/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	13
Child Poverty	13.1% of all children 1980	-103.5%		26.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	39
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		6.2%	5.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	49
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 2,862

Children are 25.4% of the county population

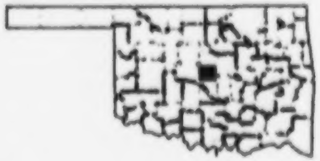
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Okfuskee County

County Seat: Okemah

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.4% of live births 1983-87		10.7%	7.5% of live births 1992-96	64
Infant Mortality	13.8/1000 live births 1983-87		38.2%	8.5/1000 live births 1992-96	44
Births to Young Teens	50.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		2.1%	49.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	70
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-1.6%		12.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	25
Child Deaths	16.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-15.0%		18.6/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	4
Child Poverty	24.8% of all children 1980	-49.5%		37.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	72
High School Dropouts	3.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-92.0%		5.7% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	61
Juvenile Arrests	350.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 165,162

Children are 26.2% of the county population

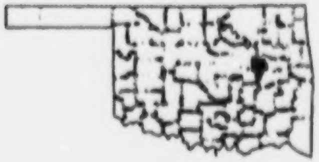
Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Oklahoma County

County Seat: Oklahoma City

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1983-87	-9.5%		7.9% of live births 1992-96	69
Infant Mortality	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87		20.6%	9.7/1000 live births 1992-96	56
Births to Young Teens	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-1.8%		44.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	63
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-59.6%		14.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	32
Child Deaths	55.0/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		32.2%	37.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	40
Child Poverty	13.5% of all children 1980	-103.1%		27.5% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 42
High School Dropouts	7.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-12.0%		7.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	76
Juvenile Arrests	396.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-15.0%		455.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	74

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 10,087

Children are 26.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Okmulgee County

County Seat: Okmulgee

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1983-87		3.8%	7.5% of live births 1992-96	63
Infant Mortality	9.1/1000 live births 1983-87		1.4%	9.0/1000 live births 1992-96	50
Births to Young Teens	53.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		6.4%	50.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	71
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-187.9%		9.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	10
Child Deaths	39.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-5.8%		41.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	57
Child Poverty	24.0% of all children 1980	-44.5%		34.7% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 64
High School Dropouts	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-45.1%		5.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	56
Juvenile Arrests	19.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-2134.7%		430.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	73

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Number of Children (1997): 11,506

Children are 27.1% of the county population

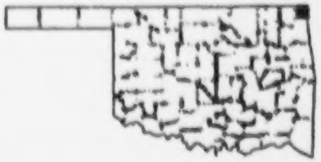
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Osage County

County Seat: Pawhuska

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.7% of live births 1983-87		4.0%	6.4% of live births 1992-96	35
Infant Mortality	6.9/1000 live births 1983-87		16.3%	5.8/1000 live births 1992-96	15
Births to Young Teens	35.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		22.9%	27.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	14
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-146.2%		8.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	7
Child Deaths	30.4/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		18.0%	24.9/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	24
Child Poverty	11.3% of all children 1980	-112.8%		24.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	30
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		8.7%	5.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	51
Juvenile Arrests	57.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-53.0%		87.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	31

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)



Number of Children (1997): 7,286

Children are 23.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Ottawa County

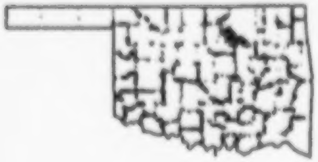
County Seat: Miami

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1983-87		11.8%	6.1% of live births 1992-96	27
Infant Mortality	11.7/1000 live births 1983-87		61.0%	4.6/1000 live births 1992-96	9
Births to Young Teens	33.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-53.9%		50.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	72
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-51.0%		12.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	22
Child Deaths	51.9/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		16.2%	43.5/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	60
Child Poverty	20.2% of all children 1980	-48.0%		30.0% of all children 1993 (revised)	52
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-9.2%		5.8% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	63
Juvenile Arrests	117.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		5.3%	111.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	36

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ state change ☐ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)

118

119



Number of Children (1997): 4,316

Children are 26.6% of the county population

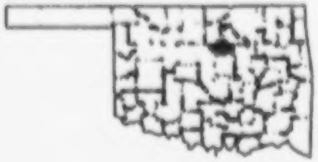
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Pawnee County

County Seat: Pawnee

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1983-87	-1.7%		6.0% of live births 1992-96	24
Infant Mortality	8.9/1000 live births 1983-87	-3.4%		9.2/1000 live births 1992-96	52
Births to Young Teens	44.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		27.6%	32.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	27
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		0.6%	16.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	41
Child Deaths	56.9/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		38.8%	34.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	65
Child Poverty	15.8% of all children 1980	-42.4%		22.5% of all children 1993 (revised)	26
High School Dropouts	7.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-18.4%		9.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	77
Juvenile Arrests	48.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-279.2%		184.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	52

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 13,821

Children are 21.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Payne County

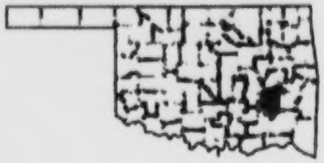
County Seat: Stillwater

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1983-87		16.1%	4.7% of live births 1992-96	5
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1983-87		7.6%	7.3/1000 live births 1992-96	31
Births to Young Teens	28.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		2.5%	27.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	17
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-20.5%		19.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	52
Child Deaths	30.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		44.9%	16.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	10
Child Poverty	12.9% of all children 1980	-63.6%		21.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	[illegible]
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-70.0%		3.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	22
Juvenile Arrests	56.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-327.5%		239.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	59

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Pittsburg County

County Seat: McAlester



Number of Children (1997): 10,134

Children are 23.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1983-87		4.3%	6.7% of live births 1992-96	44
Infant Mortality	14.0/1000 live births 1983-87		28.5%	10.0/1000 live births 1992-96	58
Births to Young Teens	50.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		28.6%	35.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	36
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985		3.2%	9.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	8
Child Deaths	34.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-29.3%		44.6/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	45
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1980	-46.9%		28.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	46
High School Dropouts	5.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		17.4%	4.5% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	39
Juvenile Arrests	182.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		57.6%	77.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	29

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Pontotoc County

County Seat: Ada

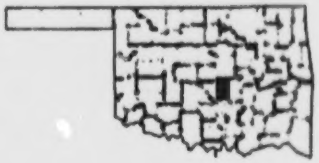
Number of Children (1997): 8,528

Children are 24.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-87	-1.9%		6.3% of live births 1992-96	34
Infant Mortality	9.2/1000 live births 1983-87		4.0%	8.8/1000 live births 1992-96	47
Births to Young Teens	30.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-3.6%		31.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	26
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-169.1%		28.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	70
Child Deaths	41.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		63.0%	15.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	9
Child Poverty	18.7% of all children 1980	-58.6%		29.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	51
High School Dropouts	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-26.9%		4.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	34
Juvenile Arrests	129.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-66.7%		215.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	56

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 16,410

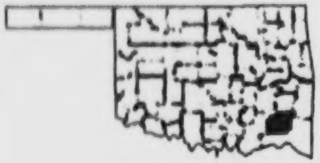
Children are 26.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Pottawatomie County *County Seat: Shawnee*

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-87	-9.8%		6.8% of live births 1992-96	46
Infant Mortality	11.9/1000 live births 1983-87		14.4%	10.2/1000 live births 1992-96	62
Births to Young Teens	40.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		6.4%	38.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	45
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-270.8%		27.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	67
Child Deaths	33.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-25.9%		41.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	56
Child Poverty	15.3% of all children 1980	-84.1%		28.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	45
High School Dropouts	5.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		7.0%	5.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	55
Juvenile Arrests	170.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		6.1%	159.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	51

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 2,873

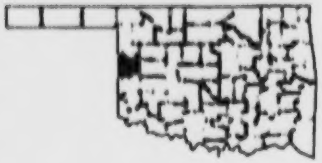
Children are 25.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Pushmataha County *County Seat: Antlers*

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1983-87		40.8%	4.6% of live births 1992-96	3
Infant Mortality	13.3/1000 live births 1983-87		55.2%	6.0/1000 live births 1992-96	19
Births to Young Teens	58.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		28.9%	41.8/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	53
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-1335.0%		36.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	75
Child Deaths	37.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		25.3%	27.7/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	70
Child Poverty	28.9% of all children 1980	-38.8%		40.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	74
High School Dropouts	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-56.6%		5.9% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	64
Juvenile Arrests	111.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		37.8%	69.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	25

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 1,001

Children are 27.8% of the county population

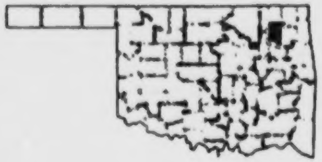
Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Roger Mills County

County Seat: Cheyenne

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-87	-15.9%		7.3% of live births 1992-96	58
Infant Mortality	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	-108.1%		16.9/1000 live births 1992-96	74
Births to Young Teens	58.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		70.1%	17.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	5
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-649.3%		12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	21
Child Deaths	72.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		26.7%	52.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	59
Child Poverty	14.8% of all children 1980	-42.1%		21.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 30
High School Dropouts	1.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-106.3%		3.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	20
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 18,375

Children are 28.0% of the county population

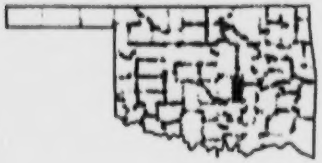
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Rogers County

County Seat: Claremore

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1983-87	-8.6%		5.9% of live births 1992-96	20
Infant Mortality	9.0/1000 live births 1983-87		50.7%	4.4/1000 live births 1992-96	6
Births to Young Teens	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-2.1%		29.6/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	23
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-22.5%		7.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	6
Child Deaths	24.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		13.7%	21.4/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	21
Child Poverty	8.3% of all children 1980	-72.9%		14.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	4
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-3.1%		4.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	38
Juvenile Arrests	13.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-632.7%		100.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	34

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 6,522

Children are 26.1% of the county population

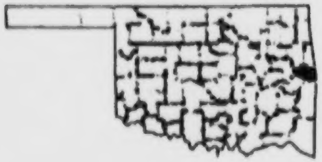
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Seminole County

County Seat: Wewoka

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1983-87		7.3%	6.8% of live births 1992-96	48
Infant Mortality	11.9/1000 live births 1983-87		30.1%	8.3/1000 live births 1992-96	43
Births to Young Teens	64.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		12.3%	56.7/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	75
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-83.7%		18.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	51
Child Deaths	35.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-14.6%		40.3/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	58
Child Poverty	23.2% of all children 1980	-60.7%		37.3% of all children 1993 (revised)	73
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-27.4%		6.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	68
Juvenile Arrests	186.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		0.3%	186.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	53

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 10,272

Children are 27.9% of the county population

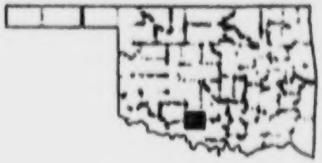
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Sequoyah County

County Seat: Sallisaw

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-87		2.3%	6.1% of live births 1992-96	25
Infant Mortality	8.9/1000 live births 1983-87		16.6%	7.4/1000 live births 1992-96	33
Births to Young Teens	51.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		15.8%	42.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	55
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-342.4%		19.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	54
Child Deaths	43.1/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		33.9%	28.5/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	15
Child Poverty	24.4% of all children 1980	-30.3%		31.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	57
High School Dropouts	2.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-37.7%		4.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	32
Juvenile Arrests	59.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		3.2%	57.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	22

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 11,308

Children are 25.9% of the county population

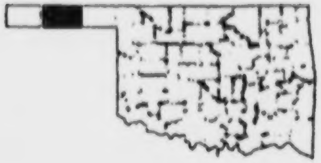
Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Stephens County

County Seat: Duncan

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1983-87	-34.4%		7.3% of live births 1992-96	57
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	-3.2%		8.9/1000 live births 1992-96	48
Births to Young Teens	37.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-16.0%		43.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	57
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-656.2%		11.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	19
Child Deaths	49.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		43.9%	27.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	30
Child Poverty	11.6% of all children 1980	-107.1%		24.1% of all children 1993 (revised)	31
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-2.0%		5.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	52
Juvenile Arrests	95.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-46.9%		140.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	47

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 5,165

Children are 28.6% of the county population

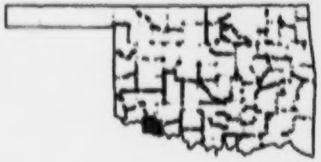
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Texas County

County Seat: Guymon

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1983-87		16.6%	5.8% of live births 1992-96	17
Infant Mortality	16.8/1000 live births 1983-87		52.4%	8.0/1000 live births 1992-96	39
Births to Young Teens	32.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		14.9%	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	18
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-348.8%		17.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	43
Child Deaths	40.8/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-25.4%		51.2/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	67
Child Poverty	8.0% of all children 1980	-98.8%		15.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	tied for 7
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-19.3%		6.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	66
Juvenile Arrests	87.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-264.6%		317.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	67

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 2,749

Children are 28.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Tillman County

County Seat: Frederick

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1983-87		1.5%	7.0% of live births 1992-96	54
Infant Mortality	13.8/1000 live births 1983-87		57.9%	5.8/1000 live births 1992-96	16
Births to Young Teens	51.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	-30.1%		66.5/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	77
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-41.8%		14.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	30
Child Deaths	47.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-80.7%		85.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	76
Child Poverty	29.8% of all children 1980	-9.9%		32.8% of all children 1993 (revised)	60
High School Dropouts	7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		44.6%	4.1% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	35
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	295.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	65

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Number of Children (1997): 139,788

Children are 26.1% of the county population

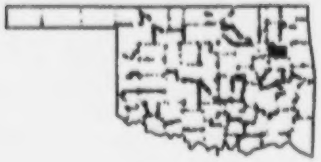
Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Tulsa County

County Seat: Tulsa

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1983-87	-8.4%		6.9% of live births 1992-96	52
Infant Mortality	10.1/1000 live births 1983-87		7.9%	9.3/1000 live births 1992-96	53
Births to Young Teens	41.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		2.9%	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	50
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-109.7%		10.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	14
Child Deaths	43.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		24.8%	32.5/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	33
Child Poverty	12.8% of all children 1980	-91.7%		24.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	33
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-6.8%		6.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	69
Juvenile Arrests	191.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-203.9%		582.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	76

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 15,983

Children are 29.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Wagoner County

County Seat: Wagoner

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.7% of live births 1983-87		7.4%	6.2% of live births 1992-96	30
Infant Mortality	5.8/1000 live births 1983-87	-7.0%		6.2/1000 live births 1992-96	22
Births to Young Teens	30.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		12.1%	27.2/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	15
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-71.9%		10.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	15
Child Deaths	32.2/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		17.8%	26.5/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	16
Child Poverty	11.6% of all children 1980	-60.4%		18.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	15
High School Dropouts	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-9.5%		7.6% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	74
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	62.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	24

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Number of Children (1997): 12,089

Children are 25.5% of the county population

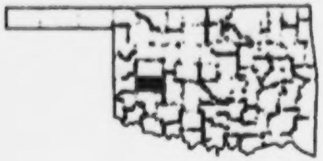
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Washington County

County Seat: Bartlesville

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1983-87	-6.4%		6.8% of live births 1992-96	50
Infant Mortality	13.0/1000 live births 1983-87		49.0%	6.6/1000 live births 1992-96	26
Births to Young Teens	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		6.1%	27.2/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	20
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-229.0%		22.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	63
Child Deaths	53.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		48.1%	27.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	46
Child Poverty	8.7% of all children 1980	-101.5%		17.5% of all children 1993 (revised)	11
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		11.9%	3.7% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	23
Juvenile Arrests	204.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980	-19.7%		244.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	61

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 3,164

Children are 27.1% of
the county population

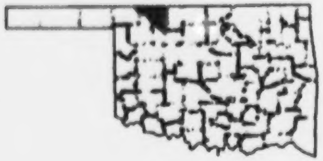
Economic Cluster
#4: Poorer

Washita County

County Seat: Cordell

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1983-87	-18.2%		6.6% of live births 1992-96	43
Infant Mortality	13.2/1000 live births 1983-87		38.6%	8.1/1000 live births 1992-96	41
Births to Young Teens	57.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		63.2%	21.3/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	7
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-82.6%		12.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	24
Child Deaths	25.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-29.6%		33.1/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	52
Child Poverty	10.6% of all children 1980	-160.4%		27.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	44
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-53.6%		2.3% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	12
Juvenile Arrests	177.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		25.5%	132.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	44

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children
(1997): 1,823

Children are 22.1% of
the county population

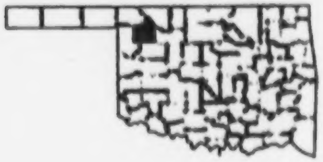
Economic Cluster
#1: Wealthiest

Woods County

County Seat: Alva

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-87	-1.6%		6.3% of live births 1992-96	32
Infant Mortality	13.9/1000 live births 1983-87		67.6%	4.5/1000 live births 1992-96	7
Births to Young Teens	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		55.9%	13.0/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	2
Child Abuse & Neglect	26.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-0.6%		26.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	66
Child Deaths	10.5/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83	-173.8%		28.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	29
Child Poverty	9.9% of all children 1980	-110.7%		20.9% of all children 1993 (revised)	19
High School Dropouts	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-2.6%		2.4% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	13
Juvenile Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*



Number of Children (1997): 5,328

Children are 28.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Woodward County

County Seat: Woodward

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened	Improved	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1983-87	-1.5%		6.6% of live births 1992-96	42
Infant Mortality	15.0/1000 live births 1983-87		50.5%	7.4/1000 live births 1992-96	34
Births to Young Teens	50.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		34.1%	33.1/1000 girls 15-17 1994-96	29
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1985	-13.5%		15.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1997	37
Child Deaths	40.6/100,000 children 1-14 1978-83		75.9%	9.8/100,000 children 1-14 1992-96	5
Child Poverty	8.8% of all children 1980	-122.1%		19.6% of all children 1993 (revised)	tie for 16
High School Dropouts	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	-55.3%		3.0% of grades 9-12 1996-1997 School Year	18
Juvenile Arrests	152.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1980		49.3%	77.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1997	30

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ☐ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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data tables

Child Population

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1997 (estimate)

State	854,884	837,007	878,305	26.5%	226,094	6.8%	25.7%	239,474	7.2%	27.3%	253,401	7.6%	28.9%	159,336	4.8%	18.1%
Adair County	6,163	5,651	5,945	29.6%	1,380	6.9%	23.2%	1,578	7.8%	26.5%	1,802	9.0%	30.3%	1,185	5.9%	19.9%
Alfalfa County	1,788	1,352	1,267	20.9%	297	4.9%	23.4%	326	5.4%	25.7%	382	6.3%	30.1%	262	4.3%	20.7%
Atoka County	3,488	3,316	3,418	25.6%	778	5.8%	22.8%	867	6.5%	25.4%	1,054	7.9%	30.8%	719	5.4%	21.0%
Beaver County	2,026	1,670	1,672	28.0%	361	6.0%	21.6%	443	7.4%	26.5%	536	9.0%	32.1%	332	5.6%	19.9%
Beckham County	5,255	5,287	5,238	28.2%	1,305	7.0%	24.9%	1,475	7.9%	28.2%	1,542	8.3%	29.4%	916	4.9%	17.5%
Blaine County	3,805	3,169	2,896	27.3%	737	7.0%	25.4%	808	7.6%	27.9%	837	7.9%	28.9%	514	4.9%	17.7%
Bryan County	8,106	8,074	8,505	24.9%	2,130	6.2%	25.0%	2,212	6.5%	26.0%	2,501	7.3%	29.4%	1,662	4.9%	19.5%
Caddo County	9,366	8,440	8,427	27.2%	2,092	6.8%	24.8%	2,266	7.3%	26.9%	2,510	8.1%	29.8%	1,559	5.0%	18.5%
Canadian County	18,662	22,460	25,665	30.3%	6,314	7.5%	24.6%	7,097	8.4%	27.7%	7,647	9.0%	29.8%	4,607	5.4%	18.0%
Carter County	12,441	11,721	11,902	27.0%	2,911	6.6%	24.5%	3,165	7.2%	26.6%	3,544	8.0%	29.8%	2,282	5.2%	19.2%
Cherokee County	9,066	9,231	10,127	26.4%	2,501	6.5%	24.7%	2,718	7.1%	26.8%	2,956	7.7%	29.2%	1,952	5.1%	19.3%
Choctaw County	5,204	4,308	4,194	27.5%	1,003	6.6%	23.9%	1,076	7.1%	25.7%	1,283	8.4%	30.6%	832	5.5%	19.8%
Cimarron County	1,056	910	870	28.2%	209	6.8%	24.0%	229	7.4%	26.3%	256	8.3%	29.4%	176	5.7%	20.2%
Cleveland County	37,910	45,979	52,584	26.7%	13,632	6.9%	25.9%	14,336	7.3%	27.3%	15,171	7.7%	28.9%	9,445	4.8%	18.0%
Coal County	1,737	1,537	1,590	26.2%	348	5.7%	21.9%	390	6.4%	24.5%	516	8.5%	32.5%	336	5.5%	21.1%
Comanche County	34,206	31,515	32,169	28.2%	9,157	8.0%	28.5%	8,977	7.9%	27.9%	8,701	7.6%	27.0%	5,334	4.7%	16.6%
Cotton County	2,006	1,699	1,682	25.1%	398	5.9%	23.7%	455	6.8%	27.1%	509	7.6%	30.3%	320	4.8%	19.0%
Craig County	3,900	3,301	3,313	22.9%	790	5.5%	23.8%	832	5.8%	25.1%	1,012	7.0%	30.5%	679	4.7%	20.5%
Creek County	18,204	17,093	18,338	27.7%	4,527	6.8%	24.7%	4,818	7.3%	26.3%	5,412	8.2%	29.5%	3,581	5.4%	19.5%
Custer County	6,629	7,115	6,930	26.9%	1,799	7.0%	26.0%	1,966	7.6%	28.4%	2,023	7.8%	29.2%	1,142	4.4%	16.5%
Delaware County	6,642	6,806	7,965	23.5%	1,896	5.6%	23.8%	2,132	6.3%	26.8%	2,342	6.9%	29.4%	1,595	4.7%	20.0%
Dewey County	1,575	1,463	1,297	25.7%	287	5.7%	22.1%	338	6.7%	26.1%	453	9.0%	34.9%	219	4.3%	16.9%
Ellis County	1,547	1,178	1,099	26.0%	215	5.1%	19.6%	283	6.7%	25.8%	356	8.4%	32.4%	245	5.8%	22.3%
Garfield County	17,302	14,878	14,880	26.2%	3,762	6.6%	25.3%	4,114	7.2%	27.6%	4,449	7.8%	29.9%	2,555	4.5%	17.2%
Garvin County	7,566	6,763	6,786	25.1%	1,520	5.6%	22.4%	1,861	6.9%	27.4%	2,075	7.7%	30.6%	1,330	4.9%	19.6%
Grady County	11,810	11,816	12,755	28.1%	3,050	6.7%	23.9%	3,487	7.7%	27.3%	3,917	8.6%	30.7%	2,301	5.1%	18.0%
Grant County	1,605	1,432	1,347	24.9%	349	6.5%	25.9%	366	6.8%	27.2%	390	7.2%	29.0%	242	4.5%	18.0%
Greer County	1,522	1,312	1,271	19.9%	301	4.7%	23.7%	327	5.1%	25.7%	391	6.1%	30.8%	252	4.0%	19.8%
Harmon County	1,224	1,041	980	28.2%	241	6.9%	24.6%	266	7.7%	27.1%	292	8.4%	29.8%	181	5.2%	18.5%
Harper County	1,190	1,032	920	25.4%	194	5.4%	21.1%	245	6.8%	26.6%	289	8.0%	31.4%	192	5.3%	20.9%
Haskell County	3,101	2,840	2,903	25.5%	655	5.8%	22.6%	763	6.7%	26.3%	880	7.7%	30.3%	605	5.3%	20.8%
Hughes County	3,776	3,199	3,143	24.0%	665	5.1%	21.2%	788	6.0%	25.1%	1,016	7.8%	32.3%	674	5.1%	21.4%
Jackson County	9,469	8,478	8,669	30.2%	2,546	8.9%	29.4%	2,345	8.2%	27.1%	2,352	8.2%	27.1%	1,426	5.0%	16.4%
Jefferson County	2,268	1,732	1,651	24.8%	371	5.6%	22.5%	426	6.4%	25.8%	502	7.5%	30.4%	352	5.3%	21.3%
Johnston County	2,922	2,679	2,720	26.5%	599	5.8%	22.0%	734	7.1%	27.0%	855	8.3%	31.4%	532	5.2%	19.6%
Kay County	13,168	12,753	12,203	26.2%	3,171	6.8%	25.8%	3,409	7.3%	27.8%	3,585	7.7%	29.2%	2,118	4.5%	17.2%
Kingfisher County	4,193	3,784	3,874	28.7%	923	6.8%	23.8%	1,120	8.3%	28.9%	1,154	8.6%	29.8%	677	5.0%	17.5%
Kiowa County	3,284	3,025	2,874	26.5%	694	6.4%	24.1%	798	7.4%	27.8%	820	7.6%	28.5%	562	5.2%	19.6%

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Child Population

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1997 (estimate)

Latimer County	2,759	2,796	2,738	26.6%	841	6.7%	22.9%	799	7.2%	27.0%	866	8.4%	31.6%	492	4.8%	18.0%
Le Flore County	12,250	11,924	12,638	27.2%	3,044	6.5%	24.1%	3,205	6.9%	25.4%	3,861	8.3%	30.6%	2,528	5.4%	20.0%
Lincoln County	7,896	8,219	8,674	27.9%	2,010	6.5%	23.2%	2,333	7.5%	26.9%	2,621	8.4%	30.2%	1,710	5.5%	19.7%
Logan County	7,837	7,890	8,154	26.6%	1,923	6.3%	23.6%	2,220	7.3%	27.2%	2,384	7.8%	29.2%	1,627	5.3%	20.0%
Love County	2,142	2,047	2,249	26.2%	517	6.0%	23.0%	579	6.7%	25.7%	684	8.0%	30.4%	469	5.5%	20.9%
McClain County	6,284	6,306	7,090	27.5%	1,580	6.1%	22.3%	1,962	7.6%	27.7%	2,105	8.2%	29.7%	1,443	5.6%	20.4%
McCurtain County	12,011	9,894	10,013	29.1%	2,427	7.0%	24.2%	2,612	7.6%	26.1%	3,029	8.8%	30.3%	1,945	5.6%	19.4%
McIntosh County	3,939	3,918	4,225	22.5%	946	5.0%	22.4%	1,122	6.0%	26.6%	1,284	6.8%	30.4%	873	4.6%	20.7%
Major County	2,494	2,174	2,085	26.8%	491	6.7%	23.5%	570	7.3%	27.3%	666	8.6%	31.9%	358	4.6%	17.2%
Marshall County	2,618	2,459	2,705	22.5%	648	5.4%	24.0%	696	5.8%	25.7%	776	6.4%	28.7%	585	4.9%	21.6%
Mayes County	9,574	9,077	9,854	26.6%	2,393	6.5%	24.3%	2,667	7.2%	27.1%	2,940	7.9%	29.8%	1,854	5.0%	18.8%
Murray County	3,464	3,067	3,106	25.1%	690	5.6%	22.2%	860	7.0%	27.7%	951	7.7%	30.6%	605	4.9%	19.5%
Muskogee County	19,476	18,621	18,636	26.9%	4,421	6.4%	23.7%	5,198	7.5%	27.9%	5,583	8.0%	30.0%	3,434	4.9%	18.4%
Noble County	3,210	2,985	3,004	26.7%	730	6.5%	24.3%	835	7.4%	27.8%	922	8.2%	30.7%	517	4.6%	17.2%
Nowata County	3,160	2,520	2,433	24.6%	574	5.8%	23.6%	634	6.4%	26.1%	753	7.6%	30.9%	472	4.8%	19.4%
Okfuskee County	3,252	3,024	2,862	25.4%	649	5.8%	22.7%	773	6.9%	27.0%	837	7.4%	29.2%	603	5.4%	21.1%
Oklahoma County	156,315	156,690	165,162	26.2%	46,042	7.3%	27.9%	46,000	7.3%	27.9%	44,875	7.1%	27.2%	28,245	4.5%	17.1%
Okmulgee County	10,761	9,766	10,087	26.4%	2,491	6.5%	24.7%	2,717	7.1%	26.9%	2,932	7.7%	29.1%	1,947	5.1%	19.3%
Osage County	11,351	11,549	11,506	27.1%	2,706	6.4%	23.5%	3,073	7.2%	26.7%	3,542	8.3%	30.8%	2,185	5.1%	19.0%
Ottawa County	9,006	7,332	7,286	23.8%	1,793	5.9%	24.6%	1,889	6.2%	25.9%	2,196	7.2%	30.1%	1,408	4.6%	19.3%
Pawnee County	4,315	4,198	4,316	26.6%	1,042	6.4%	24.1%	1,104	6.8%	25.6%	1,323	8.2%	30.7%	847	5.2%	19.6%
Payne County	12,676	12,997	13,821	21.5%	3,654	5.7%	26.4%	3,891	6.1%	28.2%	3,915	6.1%	28.3%	2,361	3.7%	17.1%
Pittsburg County	10,947	10,064	10,134	23.5%	2,317	5.4%	22.9%	2,635	6.1%	26.0%	3,137	7.3%	31.0%	2,045	4.7%	20.2%
Pontotoc County	8,368	8,531	8,528	24.5%	2,056	5.9%	24.1%	2,291	6.6%	26.9%	2,574	7.4%	30.2%	1,607	4.6%	18.8%
Pottawatomie County	15,777	15,852	16,410	26.5%	3,854	6.2%	23.5%	4,410	7.1%	26.9%	4,915	7.9%	30.0%	3,231	5.2%	19.7%
Pushmataha County	3,419	2,804	2,873	25.0%	674	5.9%	23.5%	760	6.6%	26.5%	855	7.4%	29.8%	584	5.1%	20.3%
Roger Mills County	1,347	1,153	1,001	27.8%	228	6.3%	22.8%	270	7.5%	27.0%	305	8.5%	30.5%	198	5.5%	19.8%
Rogers County	14,905	15,672	18,375	28.0%	4,470	6.8%	24.3%	4,933	7.5%	26.8%	5,457	8.3%	29.7%	3,515	5.4%	19.1%
Seminole County	7,815	6,765	6,522	26.1%	1,474	5.9%	22.6%	1,822	7.3%	27.9%	1,969	7.9%	30.2%	1,257	5.0%	19.3%
Sequoyah County	9,973	9,628	10,272	27.9%	2,449	6.6%	23.8%	2,601	7.1%	25.3%	3,168	8.6%	30.8%	2,054	5.6%	20.0%
Stephens County	11,809	10,993	11,308	25.9%	2,649	6.1%	23.4%	2,983	6.8%	26.4%	3,537	8.1%	31.3%	2,139	4.9%	18.9%
Texas County	5,370	4,622	5,165	28.6%	1,236	6.8%	23.9%	1,406	7.8%	27.2%	1,518	8.4%	29.4%	1,005	5.6%	19.5%
Tillman County	3,703	2,895	2,749	28.5%	647	6.7%	23.5%	750	7.8%	27.3%	815	8.4%	29.6%	537	5.6%	19.5%
Tulsa County	139,514	131,494	139,780	26.1%	39,404	7.4%	28.2%	38,595	7.2%	27.6%	38,302	7.1%	27.4%	23,487	4.4%	16.8%
Wagoner County	14,372	14,279	15,903	29.5%	3,654	6.7%	22.9%	4,288	7.9%	26.8%	4,852	9.0%	30.4%	3,189	5.9%	20.0%
Washington County	12,910	12,425	12,089	25.5%	3,011	6.4%	24.9%	3,344	7.1%	27.7%	3,586	7.6%	29.7%	2,148	4.5%	17.8%
Washita County	3,829	3,089	3,164	27.1%	745	6.4%	23.5%	905	7.7%	28.6%	908	7.8%	28.7%	606	5.2%	19.2%
Woods County	2,380	1,963	1,823	22.1%	446	5.4%	24.5%	485	5.9%	26.6%	541	6.6%	29.7%	351	4.2%	19.3%
Woodward County	6,474	5,336	5,328	28.5%	1,260	6.8%	23.6%	1,481	7.9%	27.8%	1,605	8.6%	30.1%	982	5.3%	18.4%

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Economic Distress

County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors
Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate
Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 and 1996 (except recent Child Poverty data is Revised 1993 Census Estimates; recent Unemployment data is 1997)

State	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]							
Adair County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alfalfa County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atoka County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beckham County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blaine County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryan County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caddo County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carter County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choctaw County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cimarron County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comanche County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craig County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creek County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dewey County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ellis County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garfield County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garvin County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grady County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greer County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harmon County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harper County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haskell County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hughes County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnston County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kay County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kingfisher County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kiowa County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Economic Distress

County Deprivation Index: Ranking of Various Economic Factors
Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate
Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 and 1996 (except recent Child Poverty data is Revised 1993 Census Estimates; recent Unemployment data is 1997)

Latimer County	346	27.1	67	866	36.9	34	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	51	60	16.9%	38	60	16.6%	71	13.6	77	6.9	75	190	71	253	58	7.6%	[illegible]
Le Flore County	3,085	24.8	60	4,516	30.2	61	$6,299	63	$15,102	57	1,900	14.1%	61	1,140	9.0%	60	8.9	60	7.4	60	232	a.b. 66	249	a.b. 63	1.2%	[illegible] 5
Lincoln County	1,867	13.8	35	3,093	25.9	39	$7,379	37	$15,500	60	386	6.8%	34	471	5.1%	35	4.8	45	6.3	46	131	32	136	a.b. 56	-17.0%	[illegible] 4
Logan County	1,180	15.6	35	2,018	24.7	a.b. 34	$8,475	23	$17,371	29	373	7.2%	29	302	4.3%	14	8.7	35	3.1	10	112	a.b. 25	96	33	14.3%	[illegible] 2
Love County	361	17.2	39	490	23.6	37	$7,346	30	$14,541	64	115	7.3%	30	106	3.7%	42	5.3	50	4.1	33	136	45	146	a.b. 56	-0.9%	[illegible] 4
McClain County	610	9.8	10	1,211	17.3	10	$8,229	28	$17,839	36	399	12.0%	46	305	4.0%	31	3.5	24	3.0	13	110	24	70	15	26.4%	[illegible] 1
McCurtain County	3,376	30.5	66	4,799	41.8	75	$5,860	69	$13,615	76	2,304	18.2%	77	1,075	10.7%	71	9.8	76	9.3	76	300	71	371	73	3.9%	[illegible] 5
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	70	1,533	36.1	70	$6,162	66	$14,480	67	730	7.6%	32	386	7.2%	48	7.8	64	7.1	64	232	61	249	a.b. 63	-7.2%	[illegible] 5
Major County	346	10.8	13	363	14.8	9	$7,612	41	$17,264	23	66	1.0%	1	13	2.3%	9	3.7	11	3.3	29	58	13	40	14	13.5%	[illegible] 1
Marshall County	670	27.2	63	737	37.5	a.b. 47	$7,100	49	$16,144	39	374	3.1%	7	151	3.6%	20	5.7	56	4.8	45	175	47	199	39	0.1%	[illegible] 4
Mayes County	1,809	17.1	36	2,693	27.4	45	$7,327	42	$14,856	45	901	12.9%	76	600	6.1%	37	6.6	60	4.7	40	156	a.b. 53	161	30	15.5%	[illegible] 4
Murray County	586	17.7	40	916	29.3	58	$7,136	44	$15,085	59	302	11.0%	46	302	6.5%	41	4.0	31	7.8	60	163	45	191	36	-20.1%	[illegible] 5
Muskogee County	4,585	25.0	55	6,099	31.3	36	$7,935	26	$16,740	28	3,193	16.9%	66	1,454	8.0%	58	7.4	67	6.3	68	319	57	300	56	7.0%	[illegible]
Noble County	350	11.5	16	652	21.1	a.b. 20	$8,941	17	$16,530	65	167	7.7%	26	90	3.2%	13	3.0	10	3.4	25	85	16	95	22	-11.0%	[illegible] 2
Nowata County	413	13.1	21	665	16.6	39	$8,351	37	$14,431	66	190	7.6%	31	116	3.2%	38	4.6	41	5.2	31	111	31	186	32	-33.7%	[illegible] 5
Okfuskee County	767	24.8	59	1,186	37.1	72	$6,246	64	$13,595	73	430	13.0%	34	137	8.3%	55	5.4	59	5.3	55	299	a.b. 57	255	66	-11.6%	[illegible] 5
Oklahoma County	30,700	15.5	34	46,225	37.5	a.b. 47	$11,153	3	$22,729	3	31,905	16.7%	56	17,136	10.6%	60	6.4	37	3.5	37	136	30	140	31	-16.7%	[illegible] 3
Okmulgee County	2,544	24.8	56	3,558	34.7	a.b. 64	$7,266	44	$14,609	65	1,096	17.6%	60	896	8.9%	59	7.8	61	8.5	73	299	a.b. 57	360	a.b. 69	-13.5%	[illegible] 5
Osage County	1,275	11.3	15	1,996	24.0	30	$8,106	29	$15,633	46	991	8.3%	35	600	5.4%	47	3.8	16	4.3	36	86	16	70	11	24.6%	[illegible] 1
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	50	2,273	30.0	52	$7,537	48	$17,744	17	1,100	13.0%	50	630	7.3%	49	9.2	71	7.2	65	316	a.b. 55	183	51	15.3%	[illegible] 3
Pawnee County	671	15.6	36	991	25.5	36	$6,843	55	$14,691	51	303	7.6%	38	183	4.9%	33	4.3	35	4.5	41	119	a.b. 38	141	38	-33.3%	[illegible] 4
Payne County	1,659	10.9	21	2,949	21.1	a.b. 20	$7,096	50	$17,635	19	685	5.0%	19	437	3.2%	17	3.0	29	1.9	3	119	a.b. 30	39	7	67.2%	[illegible] 1
Pittsburg County	3,035	19.3	45	3,867	28.3	46	$5,840	56	$15,394	34	1,095	12.0%	47	597	8.3%	34	11.1	75	7.5	69	225	68	225	59	8.9%	[illegible] 5
Pontotoc County	1,520	18.7	43	2,613	29.6	51	$8,135	30	$16,753	29	839	10.3%	43	646	8.0%	53	4.3	32	4.6	46	151	41	170	49	-17.9%	[illegible] 4
Pottawatomie County	1,391	13.3	33	4,407	30.1	45	$6,747	38	$16,456	36	1,711	15.9%	61	1,430	6.7%	37	5.7	47	4.7	43	145	36	181	30	-34.0%	[illegible] 4
Pushmataha County	995	30.9	68	1,104	40.1	74	$5,015	76	$13,140	74	580	13.6%	59	379	9.7%	66	16.0	74	6.8	59	277	72	373	74	1.4%	[illegible] 5
Roger Mills County	204	14.0	30	154	11.1	a.b. 30	$6,977	53	$15,687	43	96	3.6%	33	80	6.6%	36	13.4	3	3.8	15	115	37	114	37	4.9%	[illegible] 1
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	4	3,100	14.3	4	$9,206	16	$18,530	13	703	4.9%	16	504	3.7%	11	5.3	40	3.4	30	84	17	58	9	36.9%	[illegible] 1
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	54	2,546	37.3	71	$7,957	35	$14,962	68	1,400	18.0%	79	1,203	16.6%	77	6.3	49	8.6	71	286	71	281	76	-0.1%	[illegible] 5
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	57	3,367	31.8	57	$6,161	67	$13,614	47	1,600	16.9%	67	930	9.0%	61	9.8	72	7.6	70	263	70	335	61	10.6%	[illegible] 5
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	19	2,011	20.1	21	$8,604	11	$17,737	34	671	3.7%	23	334	4.9%	19	3.3	13	4.1	25	47	11	119	39	27.2%	[illegible] 1
Texas County	436	8.0	3	761	13.9	a.b. 7	$9,596	13	$19,204	10	196	3.6%	11	77	1.3%	2	3.5	7	2.3	4	34	3	23	1	30.9%	[illegible] 1
Tillman County	1,007	29.6	71	995	35.6	66	$6,586	68	$14,642	71	718	19.6%	79	196	4.3%	36	5.6	33	5.7	53	158	68	198	55	18.8%	[illegible] 3
Tulsa County	16,799	13.8	30	34,759	24.6	33	$11,943	2	$25,951	1	13,235	16.2%	47	9,430	6.8%	45	4.3	36	3.4	22	90	22	101	24	-3.1%	[illegible] 2
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	17	2,949	18.6	15	$8,311	29	$16,133	46	1,382	8.1%	46	593	3.7%	38	5.6	46	3.3	14	133	a.b. 32	91	31	31.1%	[illegible] 1
Washington County	1,112	8.7	5	2,207	17.5	11	$12,170	1	$24,343	2	490	3.2%	8	380	3.2%	14	3.0	17	3.9	30	31	a.b. 1	38	11	-47.1%	[illegible] 1
Washita County	482	18.6	16	866	27.5	44	$7,869	51	$15,671	58	132	3.6%	13	316	6.8%	47	3.8	19	3.3	16	97	a.b. 26	146	43	-73.3%	[illegible] 4
Woods County	237	9.9	12	483	20.9	19	$8,711	30	$17,637	18	120	5.0%	39	54	3.0%	13	1.7	1	2.5	7	63	11	57	10	9.3%	[illegible] 1
Woodward County	391	8.6	6	1,071	19.6	a.b. 16	$8,690	18	$16,803	27	67	1.5%	4	235	4.1%	23	2.7	11	4.3	10	34	a.b. 1	102	35	[illegible]	[illegible] 1

Low Birthweight Infants

Five-Year Number & Average Annual Percent of Infants born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Oklahoma & Counties: 1983-1987 & 1992-1996

State	17,113	6.5	15,953	6.9		-6.3%
Adair County	93	5.7	103	5.8	16	-1.5%
Alfalfa County	18	4.2	21	8.3	74	-97.6%
Atoka County	62	7.1	60	8.1	72	-14.7%
Beaver County	26	5.8	24	7.5	61	-28.5%
Beckham County	117	6.0	79	6.6	40	-9.4%
Blaine County	73	6.3	45	6.0	23	5.3%
Bryan County	180	7.8	149	6.8	49	12.9%
Caddo County	163	5.7	140	6.5	39	-14.9%
Canadian County	307	5.2	265	5.4	12	-3.7%
Carter County	244	6.9	224	7.4	60	-7.3%
Cherokee County	138	5.6	177	6.7	45	-19.8%
Choctaw County	92	7.9	93	9.5	77	-20.7%
Cimarron County	17	6.1	16	8.7	76	-43.3%
Cleveland County	686	5.7	681	6.1	28	-7.6%
Coal County	31	7.7	26	6.6	41	14.7%
Comanche County	823	6.5	831	7.7	67	-18.3%
Cotton County	20	4.5	22	4.8	7	-7.7%
Craig County	43	4.7	55	6.5	38	-38.8%
Creek County	311	6.4	270	6.2	29	3.5%
Custer County	155	6.0	109	6.3	31	-4.2%
Delaware County	102	5.8	158	8.0	70	-37.3%
Dewey County	24	5.3	15	5.7	15	-7.6%
Ellis County	17	5.6	11	5.3	11	5.1%
Garfield County	303	5.9	280	7.3	59	-24.2%
Garvin County	164	7.8	137	8.1	71	-4.1%
Grady County	215	6.4	203	7.1	55	-11.5%
Grant County	27	5.9	16	5.9	22	-0.1%
Greer County	23	6.0	19	6.1	26	-1.2%
Harmon County	26	8.5	18	7.8	68	8.7%
Harper County	7	2.6	6	3.1	1	-20.8%
Haskell County	54	7.4	54	7.5	62	-1.1%
Hughes County	49	5.5	43	5.6	13	-2.1%
Jackson County	226	6.9	174	6.3	33	8.5%
Jefferson County	27	6.0	17	5.1	9	14.7%
Johnston County	49	7.6	41	6.5	36	14.6%
Kay County	259	6.5	198	5.7	14	12.3%
Kingfisher County	65	4.7	39	4.7	6	-0.9%
Kiowa County	74	8.0	51	8.6	75	-7.1%

Latimer County	40	6.3	38	5.8	18	7.3%
Le Flore County	210	7.1	185	5.8	19	17.6%
Lincoln County	131	6.2	95	5.2	10	15.5%
Logan County	150	6.5	141	8.2	73	-26.0%
Love County	38	7.5	23	4.6	4	38.0%
McClain County	120	7.0	78	5.1	8	27.1%
McCurtain County	150	5.5	180	6.8	47	-22.9%
McIntosh County	85	7.9	71	6.9	51	12.4%
Major County	32	4.9	12	3.2	2	34.0%
Marshall County	39	6.3	57	7.7	66	-21.9%
Mayes County	124	5.1	178	7.1	56	-40.1%
Murray County	54	6.3	44	6.5	37	-3.5%
Muskogee County	409	7.2	347	7.0	53	3.3%
Noble County	61	6.8	39	5.9	21	13.6%
Nowata County	37	5.2	49	7.6	65	-46.5%
Okfuskee County	73	8.4	53	7.5	64	10.2%
Oklahoma County	4,081	7.2	3,964	7.9	69	-9.5%
Okmulgee County	239	7.8	184	7.5	63	3.8%
Osage County	195	6.7	134	6.4	35	4.0%
Ottawa County	147	6.9	120	6.1	27	11.8%
Pawnee County	73	5.9	59	6.0	24	-1.7%
Payne County	246	5.6	181	4.7	5	16.2%
Pittsburg County	191	7.0	166	6.7	44	4.8%
Pontotoc County	156	6.2	143	6.3	34	-1.9%
Pottawatomie County	288	6.2	272	6.8	46	-9.0%
Pushmataha County	64	7.8	31	4.6	3	40.8%
Roger Mills County	23	6.3	13	7.3	58	-15.9%
Rogers County	222	5.4	238	5.9	20	-8.6%
Seminole County	153	7.3	114	6.8	48	7.3%
Sequoyah County	160	6.2	155	6.1	25	2.3%
Stephens County	168	5.4	180	7.3	57	-34.4%
Texas County	108	7.0	66	5.8	17	16.6%
Tillman County	62	7.1	48	7.0	54	1.9%
Tulsa County	2,788	6.4	2,091	6.9	52	-8.4%
Wagoner County	222	6.7	200	6.2	39	7.4%
Washington County	243	6.4	185	6.8	50	-6.4%
Washita County	59	5.6	41	6.6	43	-18.3%
Woods County	40	6.2	28	6.3	32	-1.0%
Woodward County	121	6.5	88	6.6	42	-1.5%

Infant Mortality

Five-Year Number & Average Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 Live Births; Oklahoma & Counties: 1983-1987 & 1992-1996

State	2,735	10.4	1,965	8.5		18.1%
Adair County	17	10.5	18	10.1	61	3.7%
Alfalfa County	2	4.6	2	7.9	38	-71.9%
Atoka County	4	4.6	8	10.9	69	-136.0%
Beaver County	5	11.2	1	3.1	2	72.3%
Beckham County	14	7.2	13	10.8	68	-50.0%
Blaine County	16	13.7	10	13.3	71	3.2%
Bryan County	24	10.4	13	5.9	18	43.0%
Caddo County	23	8.0	21	9.8	57	-22.0%
Canadian County	42	7.1	26	5.3	11	25.5%
Carter County	37	10.4	25	8.3	42	20.6%
Cherokee County	16	6.5	14	5.3	12	18.4%
Choctaw County	10	8.6	7	7.2	30	16.5%
Cimarron County	2	7.2	1	5.5	14	24.1%
Cleveland County	106	8.8	74	6.7	27	24.3%
Coal County	11	27.2	4	10.1	60	62.9%
Comanche County	132	10.4	102	9.4	54	9.3%
Cotton County	1	2.3	4	8.8	45	-283.1%
Craig County	11	12.1	10	11.9	70	2.0%
Creek County	43	8.8	30	6.9	28	22.0%
Custer County	37	14.2	13	7.5	35	47.5%
Delaware County	14	7.9	15	7.6	37	4.3%
Dewey County	3	6.7	4	15.2	73	-127.0%
Ellis County	2	6.6	3	14.5	72	-119.6%
Garfield County	52	10.1	34	8.9	49	11.9%
Garvin County	19	9.0	9	5.3	13	40.8%
Grady County	39	11.6	20	7.0	29	39.4%
Grant County	0	0.0	2	7.4	32	###
Greer County	6	15.7	1	3.2	3	79.7%
Harmon County	3	9.7	4	17.2	76	-77.7%
Harper County	2	7.5	2	10.5	65	-39.8%
Haskell County	9	12.2	13	18.0	77	-47.6%
Hughes County	5	5.6	5	6.5	24	-16.6%
Jackson County	21	6.4	18	6.5	25	-2.1%
Jefferson County	4	8.8	2	6.0	21	31.5%
Johnston County	8	12.4	6	9.5	55	23.4%
Kay County	48	12.1	35	10.1	59	16.7%
Kingfisher County	9	6.5	4	4.9	10	25.1%
Kiowa County	8	8.6	2	3.4	4	60.9%

Latimer County	4	6.3	11	16.9	75	-168.2%
Le Flore County	32	10.8	19	6.0	20	44.4%
Lincoln County	20	9.4	16	8.8	46	6.1%
Logan County	19	8.2	13	7.6	36	7.9%
Love County	9	17.8	2	4.0	5	77.3%
McClain County	21	12.1	9	5.9	17	51.3%
McCurtain County	24	8.7	24	9.0	51	-3.6%
McIntosh County	14	13.0	11	10.7	66	17.5%
Major County	3	4.6	0	0.0	1	100.0%
Marshall County	5	8.1	8	10.8	67	-33.1%
Mayes County	21	8.6	26	10.4	64	-21.3%
Murray County	14	16.2	7	10.4	63	36.0%
Muskogee County	70	12.4	40	8.0	40	35.3%
Noble County	11	12.2	3	4.5	8	63.0%
Nowata County	4	5.7	4	6.2	23	-9.1%
Okfuskee County	12	13.8	6	8.5	44	38.2%
Oklahoma County	689	12.2	486	9.7	56	20.8%
Okmulgee County	28	9.1	22	9.0	50	1.4%
Osage County	20	6.9	12	5.8	15	16.5%
Ottawa County	25	11.7	9	4.6	9	61.0%
Pawnee County	11	8.9	9	9.2	52	-2.9%
Payne County	35	7.9	28	7.3	31	8.2%
Pittsburg County	38	14.0	25	10.0	58	28.3%
Pontotoc County	23	9.2	20	8.8	47	4.0%
Pottawatomie County	55	11.9	41	10.2	62	14.4%
Pushmataha County	11	13.3	4	6.0	19	55.2%
Roger Mills County	3	8.1	3	16.9	74	-108.1%
Rogers County	37	9.0	18	4.4	6	50.7%
Seminole County	25	11.9	14	8.3	43	30.1%
Sequoyah County	23	8.9	19	7.4	33	16.6%
Stephens County	27	8.6	22	8.9	48	-3.2%
Texas County	26	16.8	9	8.0	39	52.6%
Tillman County	12	13.8	4	5.8	16	57.9%
Tulsa County	439	10.1	309	9.3	53	7.5%
Wagoner County	19	5.8	20	6.2	22	-7.0%
Washington County	49	13.0	18	6.6	26	49.0%
Washita County	14	13.2	5	8.1	41	38.8%
Woods County	9	13.9	2	4.5	7	67.8%
Woodward County	20	15.0	9	7.4	34	50.5%
unknown			3			

= zero base - cannot calculate change

Births to Young Teens

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Rate of Births to Mothers Age 15 through 17
Oklahoma & Counties: 1981-1983 & 1994-1996

State	10,239	42.2	8,323	38.3		9.2%
Adair County	105	56.3	99	64.9	76	-15.4%
Alfalfa County	7	14.4	6	15.0	3	-4.0%
Atoka County	62	59.0	36	37.4	42	36.6%
Beaver County	10	18.6	10	21.4	8	-15.1%
Beckham County	114	79.2	37	29.0	19	63.4%
Blaine County	83	84.3	25	33.8	30	59.9%
Bryan County	83	34.1	77	34.1	32	0.0%
Caddo County	199	65.1	110	52.2	73	19.9%
Canadian County	158	30.6	146	24.0	13	21.4%
Carter County	175	49.3	140	44.0	60	10.7%
Cherokee County	114	39.0	111	45.0	65	-15.5%
Choctaw County	87	58.3	51	46.5	66	20.2%
Cimarron County	10	32.6	7	29.3	22	10.2%
Cleveland County	236	21.7	274	21.7	9	0.0%
Coal County	23	43.8	15	31.6	25	28.0%
Comanche County	424	47.1	324	44.4	62	5.6%
Cotton County	17	33.5	18	37.3	41	-11.4%
Craig County	43	36.0	29	32.7	28	9.3%
Creek County	236	46.7	179	36.4	37	21.9%
Custer County	115	64.1	53	34.7	35	45.9%
Delaware County	89	42.8	82	38.7	47	9.6%
Dewey County	21	46.7	8	23.3	10	50.2%
Ellis County	17	44.8	13	43.3	58	3.3%
Garfield County	189	40.3	136	38.0	44	5.7%
Garvin County	93	40.5	74	40.4	52	0.2%
Grady County	137	39.3	108	34.5	33	12.2%
Grant County	15	34.5	2	5.4	1	84.3%
Greer County	26	59.0	12	33.8	31	42.7%
Harmon County	20	64.3	10	43.9	59	31.8%
Harper County	10	29.9	6	23.4	11	21.5%
Haskell County	40	43.0	35	42.5	54	1.3%
Hughes County	57	49.2	41	44.8	64	9.0%
Jackson County	136	52.5	98	47.8	68	9.1%
Jefferson County	32	46.1	12	23.7	12	48.6%
Johnston County	40	45.9	28	40.0	51	12.9%
Kay County	127	34.2	125	42.9	56	-25.5%
Kingfisher County	60	54.2	25	27.4	16	49.4%
Kiowa County	59	61.0	32	38.4	46	37.0%
Latimer County	33	38.7	31	47.2	67	-21.9%
Le Flore County	133	37.6	131	39.8	49	-5.9%
Lincoln County	106	46.0	69	29.1	21	36.7%
Logan County	98	39.9	60	30.1	24	24.7%
Love County	13	22.7	24	37.2	59	-64.0%
McClain County	67	34.7	40	20.5	6	40.9%
McCurtain County	182	54.5	123	44.4	61	18.5%
McIntosh County	57	44.0	42	34.7	34	21.2%
Major County	25	37.2	9	16.7	4	55.2%
Marshall County	39	50.7	30	38.9	48	23.3%
Mayes County	115	42.4	116	48.4	69	-14.1%
Murray County	51	49.2	31	36.6	38	25.5%
Muskogee County	270	47.9	259	52.5	74	-9.6%
Noble County	30	31.5	27	37.3	40	-18.5%
Nowata County	33	37.9	24	37.8	43	0.4%
Okfuskee County	50	50.6	40	49.6	70	2.1%
Oklahoma County	1,919	43.9	1,758	44.7	63	-1.8%
Okmulgee County	167	53.5	130	50.1	71	6.4%
Osage County	113	35.1	82	27.0	14	22.9%
Ottawa County	81	33.1	95	50.9	72	-53.9%
Pawnee County	52	44.3	36	32.1	27	27.6%
Payne County	93	28.3	89	27.6	17	2.2%
Pittsburg County	164	50.1	100	35.8	36	28.6%
Pontotoc County	78	30.6	72	31.6	26	-3.6%
Pottawatomie County	197	40.7	171	38.1	45	6.4%
Pushmataha County	59	58.8	32	41.8	53	28.8%
Roger Mills County	22	58.8	5	17.6	5	70.1%
Rogers County	127	29.0	136	29.6	23	-2.1%
Seminole County	147	64.7	96	56.7	75	12.3%
Sequoyah County	157	51.0	119	42.9	55	15.8%
Stephens County	122	37.1	123	43.0	57	-16.0%
Texas County	49	32.8	36	27.9	18	14.8%
Tillman County	55	51.1	44	66.5	77	-30.1%
Tulsa County	1,480	41.1	1,281	39.9	50	2.9%
Wagoner County	122	30.9	115	27.2	15	12.1%
Washington County	107	29.0	87	29.0	20	0.1%
Washita County	57	57.9	18	21.3	7	63.2%
Woods County	19	29.5	6	13.0	2	55.9%
Woodward County	81	50.2	42	33.1	29	34.1%

Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations

Number of Confirmations After Investigation; Rate per 1,000 Children
Oklahoma & Counties: Fiscal Years 1985 & 1997

State	7,199	8.5	13,627	15.5		-82.3%
Adair County	66	11.2	186	31.3	73	-180.0%
Alfalfa County	32	20.4	19	15.0	33	26.4%
Atoka County	17	5.0	73	21.4	61	-327.4%
Beaver County	5	2.7	19	11.4	16	-320.0%
Beckham County	28	5.3	152	29.0	72	-446.3%
Blaine County	68	19.5	80	27.6	68	-41.7%
Bryan County	187	23.1	138	16.2	39	29.8%
Caddo County	22	2.5	317	37.6	76	1422.3%
Canadian County	53	2.6	318	12.4	23	-380.7%
Carter County	88	7.3	212	17.8	48	-144.5%
Cherokee County	64	7.0	209	20.6	55	-195.0%
Choctaw County	12	2.5	56	13.4	28	-429.2%
Cimarron County	4	4.1	4	4.6	2	-13.0%
Cleveland County	283	6.7	608	11.6	17	-71.4%
Coal County	26	15.9	29	18.2	50	-14.8%
Comanche County	372	11.3	335	10.4	13	8.0%
Cotton County	25	13.5	10	5.9	4	55.9%
Craig County	41	11.4	20	6.0	5	47.0%
Creek County	101	5.7	261	14.2	31	-148.7%
Custer County	74	10.8	135	19.5	53	-80.9%
Delaware County	31	4.6	37	4.6	3	-0.8%
Dewey County	16	10.5	12	9.3	9	12.2%
Ellis County	8	5.9	17	15.5	34	-163.4%
Garfield County	218	13.5	231	15.5	35	-14.6%
Garvin County	180	25.1	277	40.8	77	-62.5%
Grady County	150	12.7	150	11.8	18	7.4%
Grant County	15	9.9	14	10.4	12	-5.2%
Greer County	8	5.6	17	13.4	29	-136.9%
Harmon County	3	2.6	2	2.0	1	23.0%
Harper County	1	0.9	11	12.0	20	1228.4%
Haskell County	3	1.0	51	17.6	46	1639.5%
Hughes County	42	12.0	71	22.6	64	-87.6%
Jackson County	69	7.7	183	21.1	60	-174.5%
Jefferson County	1	0.5	46	27.9	69	5472.4%
Johnston County	5	1.8	59	21.7	62	1114.9%
Kay County	50	3.9	258	21.0	58	-444.5%
Kingfisher County	31	7.8	39	10.1	11	-29.5%
Kiowa County	61	19.3	60	20.9	56	-8.0%
Latimer County	14	5.0	36	13.1	26	-160.9%
Le Flore County	190	15.7	445	35.2	74	-124.0%
Lincoln County	76	9.4	139	16.0	39	-69.9%
Logan County	125	15.9	127	15.6	36	2.0%
Love County	12	5.7	47	20.9	57	-264.8%
McClain County	57	9.1	118	16.6	42	-83.8%
McCurtain County	100	9.1	178	17.8	47	-94.2%
McIntosh County	47	12.0	100	23.7	65	-97.8%
Major County	76	32.6	34	16.3	40	49.9%
Marshall County	11	4.3	47	17.4	45	-301.0%
Mayes County	135	14.5	282	28.6	71	-97.2%
Murray County	68	20.8	56	18.0	49	13.4%
Muskogee County	283	14.9	393	21.1	59	-41.9%
Noble County	4	1.3	40	13.3	27	-931.1%
Nowata County	36	12.7	42	17.3	44	-36.2%
Okfuskee County	40	12.7	37	12.9	25	-1.4%
Oklahoma County	1,456	9.3	2,452	14.8	32	-59.6%
Okmulgee County	34	3.3	96	9.5	10	-187.3%
Osage County	38	3.3	94	8.2	7	-146.2%
Ottawa County	65	8.0	88	12.1	22	-51.8%
Pawnee County	70	16.4	71	16.5	41	0.0%
Payne County	207	16.1	268	19.4	52	-20.2%
Pittsburg County	98	9.3	91	9.0	8	3.7%
Pontotoc County	88	10.4	239	28.0	70	-169.1%
Pottawatomie County	118	7.5	453	27.6	67	-270.0%
Pushmataha County	8	2.6	106	36.9	75	1335.0%
Roger Mills County	2	1.6	12	12.0	21	-649.3%
Rogers County	89	5.8	131	7.1	6	-22.5%
Seminole County	73	10.0	120	18.4	51	-83.7%
Sequoyah County	44	4.5	204	19.9	54	-342.4%
Stephens County	18	1.6	135	11.9	19	-656.2%
Texas County	19	3.8	88	17.0	43	-348.0%
Tillman County	33	10.0	39	14.2	30	-41.8%
Tulsa County	666	5.1	1,489	10.7	14	-108.7%
Wagoner County	89	6.2	171	10.7	15	-71.9%
Washington County	86	6.8	270	22.3	63	-229.0%
Washita County	24	6.9	40	12.6	24	-82.2%
Woods County	58	26.7	49	26.9	66	-0.6%
Woodward County	82	13.9	84	15.8	37	-13.5%

Child Deaths

Five-Year Number and Average Annual Rate per 100,000, Children Ages 1-14
Oklahoma & Counties: 1978-1982 & 1992-1996

State	1,543	45.1	1128	33.5		25.7%
Adair County	13	53.6	7	31.3	34	41.7%
Alfalfa County	5	74.0	3	63.1	72	15.6%
Atoka County	7	49.6	5	39.3	50	20.7%
Beaver County	5	60.0	1	15.8	7	73.7%
Beckham County	11	50.6	7	34.4	43	31.9%
Blaine County	7	44.8	3	26.9	25	40.1%
Bryan County	13	39.6	13	40.4	53	-1.8%
Caddo County	21	57.5	12	37.2	47	35.3%
Canadian County	28	36.3	19	19.1	13	47.3%
Carter County	23	45.7	19	42.1	57	8.1%
Cherokee County	8	22.6	16	41.8	54	-84.5%
Choctaw County	9	42.9	13	83.0	76	-93.3%
Cimarron County	2	47.9	1	30.7	33	36.0%
Cleveland County	49	31.6	54	26.7	23	15.3%
Coal County	2	29.0	2	33.8	40	-16.3%
Comanche County	54	39.5	41	32.9	36	16.9%
Cotton County	2	24.4	4	62.8	71	-157.8%
Craig County	6	38.6	6	48.3	62	-25.2%
Creek County	30	40.5	19	27.4	26	32.2%
Custer County	12	43.8	2	7.4	4	83.2%
Delaware County	10	38.2	7	23.3	18	39.0%
Dewey County	7	110.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Ellis County	10	156.5	1	24.9	19	84.1%
Garfield County	41	57.9	22	38.1	49	34.2%
Garvin County	22	73.0	19	73.9	73	-1.3%
Grady County	31	65.0	17	34.4	42	47.0%
Grant County	3	46.0	3	58.0	69	-25.9%
Greer County	8	132.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	1	20.1	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harper County	1	20.8	2	57.6	68	-176.7%
Haskell County	1	8.0	9	82.8	75	-934.5%
Hughes County	8	53.1	2	17.1	10	67.8%
Jackson County	11	28.5	9	26.8	24	5.8%
Jefferson County	8	87.4	5	80.8	74	7.5%
Johnston County	5	42.5	2	19.4	14	54.4%
Kay County	21	39.3	8	16.8	9	57.3%
Kingfisher County	8	47.3	4	26.4	21	44.1%
Kiowa County	4	30.6	3	27.6	26	9.8%
Latimer County	3	27.3	6	56.9	49	-108.3%
Le Flore County	24	48.7	16	33.7	44	30.7%
Lincoln County	9	28.2	11	33.3	36	-18.0%
Logan County	12	38.8	14	45.6	42	-17.4%
Love County	5	57.6	3	35.8	18	37.8%
McClain County	6	24.1	6	22.4	3	7.2%
McCurtain County	24	49.5	15	39.7	53	19.7%
McIntosh County	7	45.3	3	19.0	20	58.1%
Major County	10	98.4	4	49.0	61	50.2%
Marshall County	8	76.6	5	50.3	74	34.4%
Mayes County	19	49.0	17	44.9	51	8.3%
Murray County	4	28.9	7	59.4	68	-105.8%
Muskogee County	49	62.2	26	36.2	47	41.8%
Noble County	6	46.5	4	33.9	35	27.0%
Nowata County	6	47.0	2	21.7	13	53.8%
Okfuskee County	2	16.2	2	18.6	4	-15.0%
Oklahoma County	352	55.0	238	37.3	40	32.2%
Okmulgee County	17	39.5	16	41.8	57	-5.8%
Osage County	14	30.4	11	24.9	24	18.0%
Ottawa County	19	51.9	12	43.5	60	16.3%
Pawnee County	10	56.9	6	36.8	65	35.3%
Payne County	16	30.5	9	16.8	10	45.0%
Pittsburg County	15	34.5	17	44.6	45	-29.0%
Pontotoc County	14	41.5	5	15.4	9	63.0%
Pottawatomie County	21	33.2	26	41.8	56	-25.8%
Pushmataha County	5	37.1	3	27.7	70	25.3%
Roger Mills County	4	72.1	2	52.8	59	26.7%
Rogers County	15	24.8	15	21.4	21	13.7%
Seminole County	11	35.2	10	40.3	58	-14.6%
Sequoyah County	17	43.1	11	28.5	15	33.9%
Stephens County	24	49.6	12	27.8	30	43.9%
Texas County	9	40.8	10	51.2	67	-25.4%
Tillman County	7	47.5	9	85.8	76	-80.7%
Tulsa County	229	43.2	176	32.5	33	24.8%
Wagoner County	19	32.2	16	26.5	16	17.8%
Washington County	28	53.5	13	27.8	46	48.1%
Washita County	4	25.5	4	33.1	52	-29.6%
Woods County	1	10.5	2	28.8	29	-173.8%
Woodward County	11	40.6	2	9.8	5	75.9%
unknown			2			

Child Poverty

Number and Percent of Children Living in Poverty
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 & 1993 Revised

State	131,878	15.2	179,283	21.7	226,341	25.4		-61.6%
Adair County	1,856	30.3	1,730	31.2	1,896	31.1	55	-2.6%
Alfalfa County	246	14.8	203	21.2	245	18.3	tie for 13	-23.0%
Atoka County	1,122	32.6	1,181	35.9	1,218	34.7	tie for 64	-6.3%
Beaver County	368	10.0	163	9.7	190	11.0	1	38.9%
Beckham County	746	14.6	1,306	24.8	1,560	29.0	49	-99.2%
Blaine County	730	19.4	766	24.3	826	26.4	tie for 37	-36.2%
Bryan County	1,818	22.6	2,347	29.6	2,749	32.0	59	-41.3%
Caddo County	2,384	26.2	2,939	35.3	3,058	35.0	67	-33.6%
Canadian County	1,368	7.4	2,365	10.6	3,182	12.6	2	-70.2%
Carter County	2,377	19.5	3,086	26.4	3,559	28.9	48	-48.0%
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6	3,440	37.7	3,659	36.2	71	-47.4%
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	1,793	42.2	1,947	43.8	76	-53.1%
Cimarron County	159	14.9	189	21.1	179	19.6	tie for 16	-31.8%
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6	4,884	10.8	8,137	15.8	6	-107.0%
Coal County	495	28.3	495	32.9	550	34.0	63	-20.3%
Comanche County	6,271	19.3	6,735	21.8	8,309	24.3	32	-26.0%
Cotton County	380	19.3	479	28.5	436	24.7	tie for 34	-28.3%
Craig County	534	13.9	656	20.7	749	22.3	25	-40.1%
Creek County	2,427	13.5	2,974	17.4	4,018	21.8	23	-62.0%
Custer County	1,180	17.8	1,512	21.6	1,685	23.0	28	-29.1%
Delaware County	1,881	29.0	1,458	21.2	2,318	30.1	53	-3.7%
Dewey County	264	16.5	246	16.7	259	18.3	tie for 13	-10.9%
Ellis County	141	9.2	192	16.3	202	17.8	12	-94.3%
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	2,580	18.0	3,364	22.1	24	-141.5%
Garvin County	1,081	15.1	1,613	24.5	1,895	27.2	40	-79.6%
Grady County	1,810	15.6	2,731	23.3	3,319	26.4	tie for 37	-49.7%
Grant County	228	13.9	222	15.6	230	15.9	tie for 7	-14.2%
Greer County	467	30.9	341	26.6	412	31.9	58	-3.3%
Harmon County	432	36.9	490	50.6	453	45.9	77	-24.3%
Harper County	115	9.8	143	14.1	138	13.4	3	-36.6%
Haskell County	614	20.0	932	33.5	977	33.3	62	-66.7%
Hughes County	1,133	30.3	1,198	37.6	1,160	35.8	69	-18.3%
Jackson County	2,119	22.5	2,059	24.4	2,358	26.3	36	-17.1%
Jefferson County	470	21.0	457	26.9	510	28.6	47	-36.4%
Johnston County	1,086	37.1	1,017	37.6	979	35.1	68	5.3%
Kay County	1,240	9.6	2,133	17.0	2,648	20.4	18	-112.2%
Kingfisher County	479	11.6	460	12.1	569	14.5	5	-25.0%
Kiowa County	902	27.2	1,082	34.8	1,063	34.9	66	-76.2%
Latimer County	746	27.1	850	30.7	866	30.9	54	-14.0%
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8	3,390	28.7	4,216	33.2	61	-33.7%
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8	1,755	21.6	2,073	23.9	29	-73.7%
Logan County	1,181	15.6	1,839	23.6	2,062	24.7	tie for 34	-58.7%
Love County	361	17.2	431	21.4	490	22.9	27	-32.9%
McClain County	618	9.8	973	15.8	1,211	17.1	10	-74.5%
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5	3,749	38.8	4,299	41.8	75	-46.7%
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	1,344	35.0	1,533	36.1	70	-22.3%
Major County	246	10.0	416	19.1	363	16.8	9	-67.9%
Marshall County	678	27.2	635	26.4	737	27.5	tie for 42	-1.1%
Mayes County	1,609	17.1	2,182	24.3	2,693	27.4	41	-60.0%
Murray County	586	17.7	918	30.1	916	29.3	50	-65.8%
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8	5,421	29.3	6,099	31.3	56	-31.6%
Noble County	358	11.5	643	21.6	653	21.1	tie for 20	-83.9%
Nowata County	413	13.1	731	29.7	665	26.6	39	-103.5%
Okfuskee County	767	24.8	1,100	34.7	1,104	37.1	72	-49.5%
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5	33,030	21.4	46,325	27.5	tie for 42	-103.1%
Okmulgee County	2,566	24.0	3,127	32.2	3,558	34.7	tie for 64	-44.5%
Osage County	1,275	11.3	2,386	20.6	2,898	24.0	30	-112.8%
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	2,034	27.8	2,273	30.0	52	-48.8%
Pawnee County	675	15.8	896	21.5	991	22.5	26	-42.7%
Payne County	1,622	12.9	2,475	19.2	2,949	21.1	tie for 20	-63.0%
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3	2,468	25.2	3,007	28.3	46	-46.9%
Pontotoc County	1,530	18.7	2,331	27.6	2,613	29.6	51	-58.6%
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3	3,582	23.0	4,687	28.1	45	-84.1%
Pushmataha County	995	28.9	1,061	39.0	1,184	40.1	74	-38.8%
Roger Mills County	204	14.8	227	20.0	234	21.1	tie for 20	-42.1%
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	1,960	12.6	2,550	14.3	4	-72.9%
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	2,163	32.2	2,546	37.3	73	-60.7%
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	3,018	31.3	3,267	31.8	57	-30.3%
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	2,414	22.1	2,811	24.1	31	-107.1%
Texas County	426	8.0	725	15.6	765	15.9	tie for 7	-91.0%
Tillman County	1,037	29.8	767	27.4	922	32.8	60	-9.9%
Tulsa County	16,299	12.8	23,408	18.2	34,759	24.6	33	-91.7%
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	2,097	14.8	2,949	18.6	15	-40.6%
Washington County	1,112	8.7	1,839	14.7	2,207	17.5	11	-101.5%
Washita County	402	10.6	813	26.9	806	27.6	44	-160.3%
Woods County	237	9.9	322	16.3	402	20.9	19	-110.7%
Woodward County	559	8.8	1,003	18.8	1,071	19.6	tie for 16	-122.1%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

High School Dropouts

Number: Total Number of Dropouts: All Ages & Under Age 19
Rates: All Dropouts Under Age 19 Compared to Enrollment in Grades 9-12
Oklahoma and Counties: School Years 1994/95 & 1996/97

State	10,796	9,966	5.5%	11,673	9,313	5.8%		-1.7%
Adair County	93	85	6.0%	80	75	6.2%	67	8.4%
Alfalfa County	7	6	2.4%	6		1.8%	9	23.4%
Atoka County	15	14	2.2%	18	16	2.4%	14	-10.4%
Beaver County	5	5	1.3%	8	7	1.8%	8	-39.2%
Beckham County	74	71	6.3%	74	51	5.0%	48	21.8%
Blaine County	40	40	5.2%	38	26	4.1%	35	20.2%
Bryan County	90	88	4.4%	114	98	5.5%	59	-23.9%
Caddo County	80	65	3.2%	100	72	3.8%	24	-18.6%
Canadian County	251	241	5.1%	237	200	3.9%	30	22.9%
Carter County	198	182	6.9%	116	100	3.9%	29	43.2%
Cherokee County	152	137	5.4%	138	118	7.6%	75	-40.8%
Choctaw County	39	33	5.3%	38	34	3.9%	25	27.3%
Cimarron County	3	3	1.5%	1	1	1.3%	1	11.2%
Cleveland County	776	705	6.6%	869	715	7.0%	72	-6.6%
Coal County	15	13	3.2%	5	5	1.4%	3	55.2%
Comanche County	533	476	7.4%	408	325	5.4%	57	27.3%
Cotton County	20	18	4.8%	21	18	4.6%	41	4.2%
Craig County	36	29	3.3%	26	24	2.8%	16	14.8%
Creek County	232	219	5.7%	227	183	4.9%	46	14.7%
Custer County	48	45	2.6%	93	74	5.2%	54	-97.2%
Delaware County	166	149	8.8%	137	97	5.7%	62	34.7%
Dewey County	0	0	0.0%	6	6	1.7%	7	###
Ellis County	5	5	1.6%	5	5	1.7%	6	-7.0%
Garfield County	177	170	5.4%	180	145	4.9%	47	9.6%
Garvin County	73	70	4.2%	72	63	3.9%	26	7.3%
Grady County	159	155	6.1%	147	119	4.9%	45	20.5%
Grant County	6	5	1.4%	5	5	1.5%	5	-10.0%
Greer County	12	9	3.1%	14	14	4.7%	42	-51.4%
Harmon County	6	6	1.3%	14	11	4.8%	43	-258.5%
Harper County	1	1	0.4%	4	4	1.5%	4	-285.7%
Haskell County	40	29	4.4%	38	34	5.1%	50	-14.3%
Hughes County	46	44	3.6%	66	52	6.3%	70	-80.4%
Jackson County	72	68	3.6%	60	35	2.1%	10	40.2%
Jefferson County	14	14	3.4%	21	19	6.0%	65	-77.1%
Johnston County	18	15	2.4%	26	24	4.2%	37	-75.3%
Kay County	263	227	8.1%	177	148	5.6%	60	31.0%
Kingfisher County	50	49	4.5%	34	31	3.0%	19	32.0%
Kiowa County	37	34	4.9%	49	42	6.8%	71	-40.3%
Latimer County	14	12	1.5%	18	14	2.2%	11	-48.6%
Le Flore County	122	115	3.9%	140	124	4.5%	40	-16.9%
Lincoln County	74	70	3.6%	83	73	4.2%	36	-14.5%
Logan County	59	56	3.9%	72	55	4.0%	31	-0.6%
Love County	16	12	2.3%	14	13	2.8%	15	-18.6%
McClain County	46	44	2.9%	80	65	3.9%	27	-34.3%
McCurtain County	142	126	5.2%	126	104	4.8%	44	7.4%
McIntosh County	41	36	3.3%	53	36	3.9%	28	-18.8%
Major County	13	12	1.9%	10	8	1.4%	2	25.8%
Marshall County	48	46	6.8%	42	34	5.4%	58	20.5%
Mayes County	160	147	7.3%	128	106	5.2%	53	28.4%
Murray County	23	22	3.1%	22	20	2.9%	17	5.7%
Muskogee County	292	272	6.3%	328	287	7.3%	73	-15.1%
Noble County	37	37	5.4%	32	23	3.4%	21	37.7%
Nowata County	35	33	5.4%	35	30	5.0%	49	6.2%
Okfuskee County	21	20	3.0%	48	39	5.7%	61	-92.0%
Oklahoma County	2,191	2,097	7.1%	2684	2145	7.9%	76	-12.0%
Okmulgee County	85	80	3.7%	126	111	5.3%	56	-45.1%
Osage County	70	67	5.6%	69	61	5.1%	51	8.7%
Ottawa County	102	95	5.3%	128	96	5.8%	63	-9.2%
Pawnee County	60	57	7.6%	46	42	9.0%	77	-17.2%
Payne County	60	57	2.0%	114	100	3.4%	22	-74.4%
Pittsburg County	156	136	5.5%	119	105	4.5%	39	17.4%
Pontotoc County	76	69	3.3%	82	78	4.1%	34	-26.9%
Pottawatomie County	221	208	5.7%	227	185	5.3%	55	7.3%
Pushmataha County	29	28	3.7%	46	40	5.9%	64	-56.4%
Roger Mills County	11	11	1.6%	14	11	3.3%	20	-106.3%
Rogers County	144	137	4.2%	216	153	4.3%	38	-3.1%
Seminole County	92	88	4.9%	123	92	6.2%	60	-27.4%
Sequoyah County	73	68	2.9%	96	88	4.0%	32	-37.7%
Stephens County	148	134	5.0%	149	129	5.1%	52	-2.3%
Texas County	58	52	5.0%	76	55	6.0%	66	-19.3%
Tillman County	45	40	7.4%	28	25	4.1%	35	44.2%
Tulsa County	1,848	1,655	6.0%	2088	1685	6.4%	69	-6.0%
Wagoner County	125	121	6.9%	146	122	7.6%	74	-9.5%
Washington County	132	121	4.2%	120	97	3.7%	23	12.0%
Washita County	10	9	1.5%	18	15	2.3%	12	-53.4%
Woods County	13	10	2.3%	12	11	2.4%	13	-2.6%
Woodward County	27	21	1.9%	43	35	3.0%	18	-55.3%

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Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Number and Rate Per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17
Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 & 1997

State	676	172.4	1,171	283.7		-64.5%
Adair County	4	130.1	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Alfalfa County	1	107.1	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Atoka County	1	60.2	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beaver County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Beckham County	2	91.9	3	122.1	40	-32.8%
Blaine County	2	116.3	1	74.0	28	36.3%
Bryan County	2	52.2	4	96.1	33	-84.0%
Caddo County	3	65.9	3	73.7	27	-11.9%
Canadian County	7	83.8	16	130.6	43	-55.8%
Carter County	8	140.9	16	274.6	62	-94.9%
Cherokee County	0	0.0	3	61.1	23	###
Choctaw County	1	39.9	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Cimarron County	0	0.0	1	231.5	57	###
Cleveland County	30	172.1	27	109.7	35	36.3%
Coal County	0	0.0	1	117.4	38	###
Comanche County	27	179.3	46	327.8	69	-82.8%
Cotton County	3	318.8	3	361.9	70	-13.5%
Craig County	0	0.0	2	118.3	39	###
Creek County	4	46.6	10	111.2	37	-138.6%
Custer County	4	141.9	4	126.4	41	10.9%
Delaware County	2	59.4	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Dewey County	0	0.0	1	148.8	49	###
Ellis County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield County	7	93.2	9	128.5	42	-37.8%
Garvin County	4	110.3	7	205.6	55	-86.5%
Grady County	8	144.0	15	241.2	60	-67.6%
Grant County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer County	2	266.7	2	311.0	66	-16.6%
Harmon County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Harper County	1	191.6	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	4	266.8	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Hughes County	1	52.4	4	236.7	58	-352.1%
Jackson County	9	215.7	16	423.5	72	-96.4%
Jefferson County	1	97.4	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Johnston County	0	0.0	1	72.1	26	###
Kay County	17	283.4	44	771.5	77	-172.2%
Kingfisher County	1	53.2	1	54.6	21	-2.6%
Kiowa County	0	0.0	2	144.7	48	###
Latimer County	0	0.0	5	368.2	71	###
LeFlore County	5	84.5	6	93.9	32	-11.1%
Lincoln County	3	80.5	6	138.5	45	-72.1%
Logan County	5	136.0	6	149.6	50	-10.0%
Love County	2	196.9	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
McClain County	8	254.2	5	140.9	46	44.6%
McCurtain County	7	123.7	10	201.0	54	-62.5%
McIntosh County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Major County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Marshall County	0	0.0	4	293.9	64	###
Mayes County	3	66.7	2	41.7	20	37.4%
Murray County	5	303.6	5	321.3	68	-5.8%
Muskogee County	12	135.7	46	510.1	75	-276.0%
Noble County	0	0.0	4	278.0	63	###
Nowata County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Okfuskee County	6	350.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Oklahoma County	272	396.1	333	455.4	74	-15.0%
Okmulgee County	1	19.3	21	430.4	73	-2134.7%
Osage County	3	57.1	5	87.3	31	-53.0%
Ottawa County	5	117.3	4	111.0	36	5.3%
Pawnee County	1	48.6	4	184.3	52	-279.2%
Payne County	3	56.1	15	239.0	59	-326.1%
Pittsburg County	10	182.1	4	77.2	29	57.6%
Pontotoc County	5	129.1	9	215.3	56	-66.7%
Pottawatomie County	13	170.0	13	159.6	51	6.1%
Pushmataha County	2	111.7	1	69.5	25	37.8%
Roger Mills County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Rogers County	1	13.7	9	100.3	34	-633.7%
Seminole County	7	186.5	6	186.0	53	0.3%
Sequoyah County	3	59.3	3	57.4	22	3.0%
Stephens County	5	95.9	8	140.9	47	-46.9%
Texas County	2	87.0	8	317.1	67	-264.6%
Tillman County	0	0.0	4	295.9	65	###
Tulsa County	112	191.7	360	582.6	76	-203.9%
Wagoner County	0	0.0	5	62.2	24	###
Washington County	12	204.0	14	244.2	61	-19.7%
Washita County	3	177.2	2	132.1	44	25.5%
Woods County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Woodward County	4	152.4	2	77.3	30	49.3%

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methodology & sources

Methodology and Sources

Data and information used in the 1999 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable. Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the numbers appearing on each county page.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. *Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.*

Extreme caution should be used when reviewing, using and comparing data related to Hispanic populations. Some agencies count Hispanic children as a race and others consider Hispanic to be a nationality whose children can be any race (White, African American, Native American, and so on). Of those counting Hispanic children as a nationality, only a few maintain statistics on the proportion of children who are Hispanic.

As a result, when Hispanic is considered to be a race, data may appear as follows:

White	70.0%
Native American	10.0%
American Indian	10.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	3.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

When Hispanic is considered to be a nationality, data may appear as follows:

White	72.0%
Native American	11.0%
American Indian	11.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	4.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Hispanic	5.0%
non-Hispanic	95.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Economic Distress is a generalized term depicting a poor economic climate in a community. Deprivation Index is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates, Percent of Children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and/or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), level of Per Capita Personal Income and Unemployment Rates. Each county is ranked on each factor. The four individual county rankings are combined into a *Deprivation Index* in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. Economic Clusters (more commonly referred to as Quintile Divisions) result from each county being ranked according to its Deprivation Index and grouped into one of five clusters composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

Cluster 1 (Wealthiest) includes 21 counties with a combined population of 733,823 (22.1% of the state's population). "Wealthiest" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 23 and 91.

Cluster 2 (Wealthier) includes 8 counties with a combined population of 716,245 (21.6% of the state's population). "Wealthier" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 95 and 119.

Cluster 3 (Middle) includes 2 counties with a combined population of 696,517 (21.0% of the state's population). "Middle" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 130 and 140.

Cluster 4 (Poorer) includes 19 counties with a combined population of 583,134 (17.6% of the state's population). "Poorer" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 141 and 181.

Cluster 5 (Poorest) includes 27 counties with a combined population of 587,372 (17.7% of the state's population). "Poorest" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 183 and 297.

Children in Poverty counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1980 to the percent of child poverty in 1993 as estimated by U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program: *State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1993*. **Children Receiving AFDC and/or TANF** counts the number of child recipients of AFDC during FY 1981 and the average monthly number of child recipients of TANF during FY 1997. Rates are displayed as the percent of the total child population. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997. **Per Capita Personal Income** measures income available to each individual by dividing the total personal income in an area by the population of that area. Base data is for 1980; current for 1996. **Unemployment Rate** measures the percent of the population searching for work. The rate is generated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total number in the labor force. Because these official figures do not distinguish between part-time and full-time workers, do not count underpaid working poor and do not count workers who have given up looking for work, they are commonly understood to underestimate the true level of unemployment in a community. Base data is for 1980; current for 1997.

Source: Poverty data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program: *State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1993*. AFDC/TANF data provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services. Income data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Management Division, CD-ROM. Unemployment data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* data from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Division.

Child Population is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Child population data for 1980 and 1990 for the state and counties are counts from the 1980 and 1990 Census. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B*. Current population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A;* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A;* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997.

Low Birthweight Infants are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). **Very Low Birthweight Infants** are live births weighing under 3 pounds, five ounces (1,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1992 through 1996). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. **Level of Prenatal Care** addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: ***adequate*** (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), ***intermediate*** (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), ***early*** (care beginning in the first trimester), ***late*** (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), ***little*** (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and ***no care***. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the five-year period from 1992 through 1996. Resulting rates create an average annual percentage.

Source: Data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Infant Mortality is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death. Rates are calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1992 through 1996). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

Source: Birth and mortality data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Births to Young Teens are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1981 through 1983 and 1994 through 1996). Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data is from the 1980 Census. Current population for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and adjusted by the Oklahoma State Department of Health to arrive at 1994 through 1996 estimates of females between the ages of 15 through 17 for the state and each county. Resulting rates create average annual rates for each three-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

Source: Birth and population data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Child Abuse and Neglect means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. *10 O. Supp. 1996 section 7102.* Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmations for two one-year periods (Fiscal Year 1985 and Fiscal Year 1997). Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997.

Source: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A;* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A;* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997.

Child Deaths are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. Teen Deaths are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the death rates for two five-year periods (1978 through 1982 and 1992 through 1996). Resulting rates create average annual rates for each five-year period for each age group. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1997 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1997 estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. Cause of Death measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White.

Source: Death data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A;* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A;* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997.

Child Poverty counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1980 to the percent of child poverty estimated and revised by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1993. The data describes poor children calculated as a percent of the children in each race. For census purposes race is self-identified in one of four categories: White, Black, Indian (American Indian or Alaska Native), and Asian (or Pacific Islander). Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Other includes races not selected and other races written in.

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program: *State and County Income and Poverty Estimates - 1993.*

High School Dropouts count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. The data presents the number of high school dropouts for the 1996-97 school year. The data also presents the total number of high school dropouts who are under the age of 19. **High School Dropout Rates** compare number of high school dropouts under age 19 to the enrollment in grades 9 through 12. School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. *70 O.Supp. 1996 section 35e(A).* Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

Source: Data provided by the Office of Accountability, Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Juvenile Violent Crime counts arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two one-year periods (1980 and 1997). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1997 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1997 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

Source: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A;* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A;* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1997.

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directory of KIDS COUNT leaders

Oklahoma Kids Count Leaders

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leadership

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leaders are trained in the areas of legislative and grass roots advocacy, communicating children's issues and community organizing. KIDS COUNT Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings.

KIDS COUNT Leaders are chosen annually through an application process. To receive an application *call* 405-236-5437.

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After their initial period of service of one year, KIDS COUNT Leadership Alumni continue to be an integral part of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership.

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